# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF

# COCHIN

FOR

THE YEAR 1086 M. E.

*(17th August 1910 to 16th August 1911)*

ERNAKULAM.

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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# INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Cochin is a Native State on the west coast of India, bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency on the north, north-west and north-east ; a small portion of the south-west is washed by the Arabian Sea ; and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. It lies between 9°48′ and 10°50′ N. lat., and 76°5′ and 76°58′ E. long., and has an area of 1,417¾ square miles according to the cadastral survey of the State, of which about 605 square miles are forests. The forests abound in teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

2. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1911, is 9,18,110, of whom 4,57,342 are males and 4,60,768 females. The majority, 67·06 per cent. are Hindus, Christians forming 25·38 per cent. and Mahomedans 6·95 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,175. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

3. Very little is known of the early history of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin, and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom she remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between His Highness the then Raja and the Honorable East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection from outside invaders. Since then, the State entered on an era of peace and progressive prosperity under the protection of the British power. In 1809, a fresh treaty was entered into, by which Cochin agreed to pay, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lakh of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, making an aggregate payment, yearly in six equal instalments, of Rs. 2,76,037. Subsequently in 1818, the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

4. His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 27th December, 1852, and ascended the Masnud on the 23rd October, 1895. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1897 and a G. C. S. I. in 1903. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July, 1840, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 6th October, 1858. There are, besides, 78 male and 86 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into five taluks, *viz.*, Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur ; in addition, there is also the estate of Cranganur. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the capital), Mattancheri, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakkancheri, Chittur and Cranganur. The administration is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Raja. The Diwan is His Highness' chief minister and the chief executive officer of the State, with whom the British Resident and the Heads of departments correspond in all official matters.

REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1086.

*(17th August 1910 to 16th August 1911).*

## CHAPTER I.

## GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

### PERSONNEL.

THE most important event during the year was the local celebration of the Coronation in London of HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., Emperor of India. By command of His Highness the Raja, Thursday, the 22nd June 1911, the date fixed for the auspicious ceremony, was declared a public holiday throughout the State. A Royal salute of 31 guns, fired at sunrise from the maidan in front of the Public offices at Ernakulam, announced the important day. At 10 A. M., a ceremonial parade, with the State Band in attendance, was held at the Darbar Hall compound. All Heads of departments and other officers of the Darbar attended the ceremony. At the close of the parade, the Diwan called for three cheers to His Majesty King George V., which was heartily responded to by all present; the Police and the Nair Brigade, accompanied by the State Band, then started on a procession through the main streets of the town. At 4 P. M., on the same day, His Highness the Raja entertained at the Darbar Hall, Ernakulam, all the Darbar officials and the *élite* of the non-official public at an 'Evening Party' held in honour of the occasion.

2. On the 19th December 1910, His Highness the Raja left Trippunithura for Trichur, and stayed there for a week. During his short sojourn there, His Highness visited the State Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show of 1086, and gave away the prizes at a formal gathering to the winners in the Inter-School Sports, which took place during the week. His Highness also attended other official functions including that of the presentation by the British Resident of the sanads of *Mahamahopadhyaya* to Killimangalath Naduvath Narayanan Namburipad and Valia Godavarma Raja of the Cranganur Chief's family. In February 1911, His Highness again visited Trichur in connection with the Talikettu ceremony of His Highness' daughter and gave a banquet and a garden party in honour of the event, which were largely attended. During the summer of 1911, His Highness proceeded to Coonoor on the 15th March 1911, and remained there for two and a half months and returned to Trippunithura on the 31st May 1911. *His Highness the Raja's tours.*

3. Three female members were born and two died in His Highness the Raja's family during the year. *The Ruling Family.*

4. The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to the Madras Government for their courtesy in allowing two officers of the Darbar to undergo

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a course of training in the Accountant-General's office, Madras, and another officer of the Darbar at the Viyasarpadi Distillery, and also for the assistance rendered by them in connection with the State Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show of 1086.

The British Resident.

5. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I. C. S., was the British Resident till 8th October 1910, when he was relieved by Mr. A. T. Forbes, I. C. S., who continued as Resident for the remaining period of the year under report.

The Diwan.

6. Mr. A. R. Banerji, M. A., I. C. S., continued to be the Diwan throughout the year.

# CHAPTER II.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE memorandum explaining the financial position of the State for the year 1087 issued with the current year's financial statement gives more or less a comprehensive account of the stages through which the embarrassed financial condition of 1082 has passed to one of financial prosperity and general advancement in the revenues and resources of the State by a gradual process of expansion during the past four years. The following extracts therefrom are quoted as a fitting introduction to this chapter:— Introduction.

"In addition to the 20 lakhs outstanding against the State in debentures, there was a temporary Bank loan of Rs. 3,90,000 at the current rate of interest, besides Devaswom and Palace deposits to the extent of over 5 lakhs, which were merged in the cash balance of the State and utilised for State purposes. The gross liabilities estimated at the end of 1082 came up to Rs. 20,70,327 and the assets to only about 7 lakhs. The accounts of 1083, however, disclosed distinctly hopeful signs beneath the somewhat discouraging aspects relating to that year's administration. The gross as well as net liabilities at the close of the year hardly showed any decrease in spite of the fact that nearly 4 lakhs of temporary Bank loans were repaid, but this was mainly due to a determination on the part of the Darbar to re-adjust the finances of some of the departments under a more regulated system of expenditure. The expenditure of nearly 5¾ lakhs in excess of the budget estimates was incurred to pay off all the outstandings of the Forest and Tramway departments which were partly held hitherto as advances, and the year therefore closed with a deficit.

* * * * *

"Then followed a year's further progress regulated by a definite financial policy laid down at the time of framing the estimates for that year which was regarded subsequently, with reference to the actual accounts thereof, as a year of remarkable prosperity and large expansion of revenue. The total revenues of the State reached the high water-mark of 40 and odd lakhs and the year's administration resulted in the surplus of 7 lakhs. The Sinking Fund continued to grow in spite of the fact that the Devaswom and Palace funds were gradually withdrawn and separately invested and larger sums were spent for the development of internal administration under Education, Public Works, Irrigation, Sanitation, etc. The satisfactory and appreciable reduction in the State's net indebtedness was the leading feature of the year 1084, for it stood at Rs. 15,77,128, as against Rs. 22,77,280 at the beginning of the year. * * * *

"The next year also proved financially prosperous ending as it did with a surplus of Rs. 6,29,535 without carrying forward any departmental liabilities."

The conclusion of this memorandum based on the revised estimate of the year under report and the budget estimate of the current year may also be quoted here with advantage.

"The financial position of the State for the five years commencing from 1083 is given below.

| *Year.* | *Receipts.* | *Expenditure.* | *Surplus or deficit.* | *Net liability.* | *Net surplus.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1083 | 33,52,452 | 37,49,840 | — 3,97,388 | — 22,63,364 | ... |
| 1084 | 40,55,827 | 33,55,675 | + 7,00,152 | — 15,77,128 | ... |
| 1085 | 39,56,701 | 33,27,166 | + 6,29,535 | — 9,47,592 | ... |
| 1086 R. E. | 42,28,700 | 36,59,310 | + 5,69,360 | — 2,56,770 | ... |
| 1087 B. E. | 44,30,000 | 37,46,800 | + 6,83,200 | ... | + 1,26,430 |

"Taking the last decade into consideration, the total receipts in 1077 came to Rs. 27,20,886 and the anticipated revenue in 1087 is Rs. 44,30,000. There has thus been an increase of nearly 17 lakhs in total revenue within this period and as much as 10 lakhs within the last quinquennium. The satisfactory expansion and development of the finances of the State is a matter on which the Darbar have every justification to congratulate themselves. The Revenue Settlement is responsible for an increase of Rs. 3,12,450, which, however, was realised in full only two years ago on the completion of the Settlement operations. The Land Revenue demand is now over a lakh of rupees better than the Settlement demand owing to additional assignments and increase under miscellaneous heads. The net Railway earnings have advanced within this quinquennium from Rs. 1,55,689 to Rs. 2,32,260. The Stamp revenue has gone up from Rs. 2,95,338 to Rs. 3,95,000. Abkari revenue has risen from Rs. 1,92,520 to Rs. 4,15,900 and Tobacco revenue from Rs. 22,761 to Rs. 1,30,000. A substantial increase may now be expected annually under Customs revenue over the guaranteed sum of Rs. 1,10,500. As pointed out in the Budget Memorandum of the previous year, the improved financial position has not resulted in the hoarding up of surpluses, but has been taken advantage of to the utmost in developing those branches of the administration which tend to the material well-being and advancement of His Highness' subjects. The grants under 'Education,' 'Medical and Sanitation' and 'Public Works' have increased from Rs. 1,36,859, Rs. 87,288 and Rs. 2,77,316 to Rs. 3,41,000, Rs. 3,18,800 and Rs. 4,50,000 respectively. All the departments of the State have been gradually reorganised on an efficient basis as finances permitted. Comparing the annual cost of establishments of departments before they were reorganised with the cost of establishments as provided in the budget of 1087, an increase of nearly three lakhs will be noticed. With the reorganisation of the Excise Department

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the last of the administrative departments brought up for revision and re-adjustment, has been dealt with in the current year, and there should not be any necessity in the future for further revision of establishments on a large scale, having regard to the liberal provision already made for all the requirements of a progressive administration.

"A debt of Rs. 21,00,000 has been fully liquidated during the past four years and the State embarks on a prosperous career in 1087 which will close with a substantial net surplus of Rs. 4,26,430 after allowing for all liabilities including the second Debenture loan of 10 lakhs repayable seven years hence. The results achieved by the Darbar's financial policy are considerably beyond any anticipations that could have been held out three years ago, and they are in no small measure due to the whole-hearted support of all Heads of departments in the Darbar's endeavours to control expenditure and develop the resources of the State."

Total receipts and expenditure.

8. The financial transactions of the year under report show a considerable improvement over the figures of both the budget and the revised estimates. The total revenues of the State, excluding Devaswom revenue which till the end of 1084 was included as a major head of receipts and which since the introduction of Devaswom reforms has been separated from the State funds, come to Rs. 43,52,797, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 40,40,000 and the revised estimate of Rs. 42,28,700, and show an advance of Rs. 3,96,096 over the previous year's total. The total expenditure under all the corresponding heads and miscellaneous items comes to Rs. 35,49,056, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 34,19,300 and the revised estimate of Rs. 36,59,340. The year therefore closed with a net surplus of Rs.8,03,741, which is Rs. 1,83,041 in excess of the budget estimate.

9. The following statement exhibits the main heads of receipts as well as expenditure.

RECEIPTS.

| Heads of receipts | Actuals of 1086 | Budget Estimate of 1086 | Actuals of 1085 | Actuals of 1084 | Actuals of 1083 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| I. Land Revenue ... ... | 11,69,465 | 11,68,200 | 11,12,964 | 10,79,994 | 10,12,981 |
| II. Forests ... ... | 8,12,364 | 8,25,000 | 7,47,358 | 8,37,646 | 5,13,871 |
| III. Excise Revenue* ... ... | 9,78,384 | 8,62,900 | 8,58,020 | 9,57,938 | 7,00,593 |
| IV. Stamps ... ... | 4,31,772 | 3,60,000 | 3,93,776 | 3,81,563 | 3,38,753 |
| V. Railway ... ... | 5,62,461 | 5,00,000 | 5,18,339 | 4,44,076 | 4,17,179 |
| VI. Other receipts ... ... | 3,98,351 | 3,23,900 | 3,26,245 | 3,55,210 | 3,69,075 |
| **Total of service heads** .. | **43,52,797** | **40,40,000** | **39,56,701** | **40,55,827** | **33,52,452** |

*Includes revenue from 'Salt', 'Customs', 'Abkari', 'Opium and Ganja' and 'Tobacco'.

EXPENDITURE.

| Heads of expenditure | Actuals of 1086 | Budget Estimate of 1086 | Actuals of 1085 | Actuals of 1084 | Actuals of 1083 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Land Revenue ... ... ... | 1,56,402 | 1,55,000 | 1,67,969 | 1,64,108 | 2,07,908 |
| 2. Palace ... ... ... | 3,50,000 | 3,50,000 | 3,50,000 | 3,50,000 | 3,50,000 |
| 3. Subsidy ... ... ... | 2,00,089 | 2,00,100 | 2,00,089 | 2,00,089 | 2,00,089 |
| 4. Excise including customs ... ... | 1,69,917 | 1,74,900 | 1,65,567 | 1,63,865 | 1,59,762 |
| 5. Forests ... ... ... | 3,46,034 | 4,12,700 | 3,55,351 | 3,02,747 | 4,36,557 |
| 6. Tramway ... ... ... | 1,53,877 | 1,70,000 | 1,86,493 | 2,13,757 | 5,02,017 |
| 7. General Administration ... ... | 93,391 | 90,200 | 81,858 | 85,011 | 88,779 |
| 8. Law and Justice ... ... | 1,57,119 | 1,57,500 | 1,58,196 | 1,52,750 | 1,40,770 |
| 9. Police ... ... .. | 98,201 | 85,600 | 86,719 | 84,508 | 81,342 |
| 10. Education ... ... ... | 2,78,827 | 2,77,700 | 2,29,506 | 1,78,213 | 1,36,956 |
| 11. Religious and Charities ... ... | 74,081 | 71,300 | 70,720 | 2,06,218 | 2,04,382 |
| 12. Medical, Vaccination, Sanitation and Conservancy ... ... | 2,55,418 | 1,44,100 | 1,46,797 | 1,28,948 | 1,04,067 |
| 13. Pension and Gratuity ... ... | 83,033 | 89,000 | 78,241 | 76,465 | 71,844 |
| 14. Public Works ... ... ... | 4,72,178 | 4,60,000 | 4,45,647 | 4,59,069 | 3,85,978 |
| 15. Cochin State Railway ... ... | 3,22,779 | 2,50,000 | 2,41,238 | 2,60,210 | 3,59,303 |
| 16. Other expenditure ... ... | 3,47,710 | 3,30,600 | 3,60,775 | 3,29,717 | 3,20,086 |
| **Total of service heads** .. | **35,49,056** | **34,19,300** | **33,27,166** | **33,55,675** | **37.49,840** |

SERVICE HEADS.

Receipts.

10. The total revenue under service heads, excluding Rs. 10,00,000 transferred from the debt head 'Sinking Fund' for repayment of the 5% State Debenture Loan of 1901, which fell due during the year, amounted to Rs. 43,52,797, as against Rs. 40,40,000 anticipated in the budget estimate, and Rs. 42,28,700 in the revised estimate. Compared with the actuals of 1085 M. E., *viz.*, Rs. 39,56,701,

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there was an increase of Rs. 3,96,096. The main items of receipts which contributed to this advance of revenue for the year were :—'Customs' (Rs. 1,39,719), Forests (Rs. 65,006), Land Revenue (Rs. 56,501), Interest (Rs. 44,747), and Railway (Rs. 44,123). The appreciable increase of Rs. 1,39,719 observed under 'Customs Revenue' was due to the additional compensation received, on the Darbar's representations to the British Government, on account of the moiety of customs collections at British Cochin due under the Interportal Trade Convention, while that of Rs. 65,006 under 'Forests' was due chiefly to the sale proceeds of forest lands opened up for rubber cultivation. The introduction of the new system of fisheries, under which the fisheries of the State were brought under State control with a view to furthering the development of the industry, and the sale of forest exclusions, contributed to the increase of Rs. 56,501 under 'Land Revenue.' The investment in fixed deposits of a portion of the general balance of the State not required for State purposes and the transfer of the surpluses in the Reserve Treasury of the State to the National Bank of India, Limited, Cochin, in Current Account with them, which till recently were kept in the State Treasury as Reserve yielding no interest, explain the increase of Rs. 44,747 under 'Interest' The gross earnings under 'Railway', which amounted to Rs. 5,62,461, the highest since the opening of the line, were Rs. 44,123 better than those of the previous year and indicate the growing traffic over the line. The increased sale of general stamps and court fee labels and the realisation of duty on an unstamped paper raised the revenue under 'Stamps' to Rs. 4,31,772, which was Rs. 37,996 in excess of the revenue of the previous year.

Expenditure.

11. The total expenditure under all the ordinary heads of service, excluding payment on account of the Sinking Fund, amounted to Rs. 35,49,056 against the budget estimate of Rs. 34,19,300 and the revised estimate of Rs. 36,59,340 and Rs. 33,27,166, the actuals of 1085 M. E. The expenditure during the year was thus in excess of that of the previous year by Rs. 2,21,890. The most noticeable increase appears under 'Sanitation,' which alone was responsible for an increased expenditure of Rs. 1,07,427. Being assured of the steady improvement in the financial condition of the State at the end of 1085, which closed with a balance of Rs. 9,81,305, the Darbar in the early part of the year sanctioned the Ernakulam Town Improvement Scheme and ordered in that connection the acquisition of the Ernakulam foreshore. Arrangements were also made during the year for the investigation of a Water-supply Scheme for Ernakulam. These two schemes are in progress and the increased expenditure under 'Sanitation' was due to the cost of acquisitions already incurred and the temporary establishment employed for the investigation of the water-supply scheme. Next to 'Sanitation' comes 'Railway', showing an advanced expenditure of Rs. 81,541. This was due firstly to a rise in the working expenditure for the half years of 1910 and, secondly, to the capital expenditure of Rs. 22,630, part of which was paid in the first half year of 1911, and as such included in the accounts of 1086. The other heads responsible for increased expenditure, which call for remarks are (1) 'Education' (Rs. 49,321), due to the absorption of the Chittur High school (hitherto a private institution) by the Sirkar and general advance in the educational policy of the State, (2) 'Anchal' (Rs. 11,579), owing to the reorganisation of the department and the payment, during the year, of the haulage charges of Mail Vans for three years and (3) 'General Administration' (Rs. 11,533), owing to the establishment organised for conducting the Census operations and the entertainment of the temporary staff for the test audit of the State accounts. The most satisfactory feature in the year's finance was that the expenditure under 'Forests' and 'Tramway' was kept under control, which shows a decrease of Rs. 9,317 and Rs. 32,616 respectively.

This curtailment in expenditure was however effected without in any way interfering with the receipts under these heads, which, as will be seen from the statement of receipts, show an advance of Rs. 65,006 and Rs. 5,975 respectively. A decrease of Rs. 39,387 is also noticeable under 'Miscellaneous,' as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,359 in 1085 M. E.

*Opening and closing balances.*

12. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 7,31,305, as against Rs. 5,97,850 anticipated in the budget estimate of 1086 and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 11,02,078, as against Rs. 8,51,380 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 7,91,254 in the revised estimates. Of this closing balance of Rs. 11,02,078, a sum of Rs. 3,80,201 was in the State Treasuries and Rs. 7,21,877 in current account in the National Bank of India, Limited, and the Bank of Madras. This closing balance included a sum of Rs. 1,10,500, which was transferred from the General Revenues to the Sinking Fund, but which remained uninvested and therefore merged in the Treasury balance. Besides these closing cash balances in the Treasuries and Bank, there was a sum of Rs. 4,29,009 invested in Banks in Fixed Deposits out of the State surpluses. The actual balance at the end of the year to the credit of the State was thus Rs. 15,31,087.

*Devaswom and other deposits.*

13. As stated in paragraph 16 of the report for the year 1085, the sum of Rs. 1,60,937, which had been lying in deposits in the State treasuries to the credit of the individual Devaswoms, was withdrawn and invested in the Bank of Madras during the year. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 9,723, being the endowments made for *Vazhivadus* by private persons, which was merged in the general cash balance of the State, was also withdrawn and invested to the credit of the Endowment Fund newly created. These completed the separation of the Devaswom from the State funds. At the close of the year, however, a sum of Rs. 20,849 was withdrawn from the old investments and deposited in the State treasuries to the credit of the Devaswoms. The amount has since been withdrawn and invested. The financial transactions of the group Devaswoms during the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 36,592, as against that of Rs. 73,139 in 1085. Taking the debt head transactions of 1085 and 1086 also into consideration, which showed a surplus of Rs. 1,514 and a deficit of Rs. 5,378 respectively, the closing balance at the end of the year stood at Rs. 1,05,867, to the credit of the institutions, which began with practically a nil balance in 1085. This amount is merged in the cash balance in the Treasuries. The transactions of the Palace Fund during the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 39,569, as against Rs. 34,054 at the end of 1085. The previous year's balance to the credit of the fund in the State treasuries was Rs. 5,521 thus making a total of Rs. 45,090.

*Sinking Fund and State Loans.*

14. The scheme formulated in 1083, the details of which will be found narrated on page 35 of the Administration Report of that year, for the starting of a Sinking Fund for the repayment of the State Debenture Loan of Rs. 20,00,000 was fully given effect to during the year. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,71,636 to the credit of the fund. During the year a sum of Rs. 3,98,260 was transferred to the fund as shown below :–

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount transferred from the Land Revenue kists from Kanni to Medom at Rs. 20,000 a month .. .. | Rs. | 1,60,000 |
| Railway receipts transferred .. .. .. | Rs. | 1,27,760 |
| Amount transferred from the Customs revenue .. .. | Rs. | 1,10,500 |
| Total ... .. | Rs. | 3,98,260 |

All these amounts were invested soon after their transfer to the fund, except the amount transferred from the Customs Revenue, *viz.*, Rs. 1,10,500, which having been transferred only at the close of the year was invested early in Chingom of the current financial year. The total amount to the credit of the fund

was thus Rs. 11,69,896. A sum of Rs. 10,00,000 was withdrawn from the fund for the repayment of the 5% loan, which was repaid to the extent of Rs. 9,58,000 during the year; the balance not having been claimed by the parties was kept as deposit. Out of the balance of Rs. 42,000, a sum of Rs. 7,000 has since been paid up. The balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the year against the 4 per cent. loan of 10 lakhs due six years hence was Rs. 1,69,896, the particulars of which are given below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Purchase of 4 per cent. bonds ... ... ... | Rs. 29,000 |
| Investment in Bank ... ... ... ... | „ 10,396 |
| Advance given to the Sitaram Weaving Mills, Trichur ... | „ 20,000 |
| In cash (since invested) ... ... ... ... | „ 1,10,500 |
| Total ... ... | „ 1,69,896 |

The Sinking Fund transactions will be regulated after the payment of the first Debenture loan according to the following observations made in the financial statement of July last:—

"As the first 5 per cent. Debenture loan of 10 lakhs will be repaid on the 1st of August next, and as further at the close of 1086 there will be a credit balance of Rs. 1,69,895 in the fund towards the repayment of the second Debenture loan of 10 lakhs repayable in 1918, the Darbar do not consider that any large provision need be made in the budget year for any payment from the general revenues towards the Sinking Fund. The annual surpluses are now likely to become sufficient for savings under investment of State funds proper after providing for all expenditure as well as a reserve for general purposes. There is already a balance of Rs. 4,08,022 under State securities as fixed deposits yielding 4 per cent. interest, and the year 1087 according to the budget estimates will contribute an anticipated surplus, which together with other assets will not only wipe off the second Debenture loan, but also will accumulate a net saving of Rs. 4,26,430. A sum of Rs. 1,10,500 however is provided as payment from the general revenues towards the Sinking Fund in 1087, the total of which at the close of the year will be Rs. 2,80,395. This together with Rs. 4,08,022, which will be transferred in full to the Sinking fund, will bring the total amount to the credit of the fund to Rs. 6,88,417. In 1088, a part of the net surplus to make up 10 lakhs may be transferred to the fund and no further transactions need take place till 1918, the year of repayment."

15. The following statement compares the financial position of the State at the end of the year with that at the beginning of the year:— Liabilities of the State.

| *Liabilities.* | At the beginning of the year | At the end of the year |
|---|---|---|
| Debenture loan .. .. .. .. | Rs. 20,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,000 |
| Deposits including Devaswom, Sinking Fund, etc. .. | Rs. 6,73,458 | Rs. 7,29,629 |
| Remittances pending adjustment .. .. .. | Rs. 85,454 | Rs. 1,79,072 |
| Total .. | Rs. 27,58,912 | Rs. 19,08,701 |
| *Assets.* | At the beginning of the year | At the end of the year |
| Advances recoverable .. .. .. .. | Rs. 56,951 | Rs. 61,463 |
| Amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund .. | Rs. 7,71,636 | Rs. 1,69,896 |
| General balance investments. .. .. .. | Rs. 2,50,000 | Rs. 4,29,009 |
| Departmental balances .. .. .. | Rs. 1,428 | Rs. 2,404 |
| Cash balance .. .. .. .. | Rs. 7,31,305 | Rs. 11,02,078 |
| Total .. | Rs. 18,11,320 | Rs. 17,64,850 |
| NET LIABILITY .. .. ... | Rs. 9,47,592 | Rs. 1,43,851 |

The year began with a liability of Rs. 9,47,592, as against Rs. 15,77,128, the corresponding figure at the beginning of 1085 M. E. The net liability at the close of the year stood at Rs. 1,43,851, as against Rs. 4,76,828 anticipated in the budget estimate of 1086 and Rs. 2,56,770 in the revised estimate of that year. Net liability.

CHAP. II.

General remarks.

16. The subjoined statement gives an adequate idea of the general expansion of the revenues of the State during the past two quinquenniums.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1077 ... ... | Rs. 27,20,886 | 1082 ... ... | Rs. 34,38,140 |
| 1078 ... ... | Rs. 24,16,493 | 1083 ... ... | Rs. 33,52,452 |
| 1079 ... ... | Rs. 29,04,702 | 1084 ... ... | Rs. 40,55,827 |
| 1080 ... ... | Rs. 31,30,900 | 1085 ... ... | Rs. 39,56,701 |
| 1081 ... ... | Rs. 31,12,260 | 1086 ... ... | Rs. 43,52,797 |

The liabilities in 1077 stood at nearly 20 lakhs and increased in 1082 to nearly 24 lakhs. The liabilities at the end of the 2nd quinquennium have been reduced to just under one and a half lakhs. Financially, the year under report was extremely prosperous; for, in spite of large expenditure on schemes of general public utility and larger grants on Education, Public Works, etc., the year closed with a net surplus of Rs. 8,03,741. The sources which mainly contributed to augment the revenues of the State are Land Revenue, Forests, Customs, Stamps and Railway.

# CHAPTER III.

## LEGISLATION.

WITH a view to facilitate the taking of a Census of the State along with the Imperial Census of 1911, a Census Regulation was passed as Regulation I of 1086. Regulations passed. Census Regulation.

18. The Cochin Criminal Procedure Code, the amendment of which was under consideration in the previous year, was revised and passed as Regulation II of 1086. Criminal Procedure Code.

19. Certain amendments to the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation and the Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation, were enacted as Regulations III and IV respectively in the year. The amendment of the former provided for the levy of a water and drainage tax, while that of the latter was for doing away with the necessity of getting the Tahsildars' sanction to conduct prosecutions for offences under the Births and Deaths Regulation within Municipal areas. Municipal and Sanitary Regulation and Births and Deaths Regulation.

20. Besides the above, a Proclamation having the force of law to provide for the better protection of the lines of Electric Telegraph established, or, to be established hereafter, within the State by the British Government, was promulgated by His Highness the Raja on the 30th Edavom 1086 (12th June 1911). Electric telegraph Proclamation.

21. The following rules and notifications under the various Regulations in force in the State were also issued during the year under report:— Rules issued under Regulations.

(1) Rules under sections 76—83 of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, for making vaccination compulsory in the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur.

(2) Rules under section 140 (1—i) of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, for the regulation and control of Sirkar and private markets in the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur.

(3) Notification under section 13 of the Cochin Arms Regulation, II of 1084, making certain modifications in the rules for determining the officers by whom, the forms in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, licenses shall be issued.

(4) Notification under section 133 (1) of the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, empowering the Town Councils to accept a sum of money by way of compounding from persons charged with municipal offences.

(5) Rules under section 116 of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, for the issue of licenses under the Regulation.

(6) Rules under section 117 of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, fixing the taxes and tolls which may be levied for the purposes of the Regulation.

(7) Notification under section 140 of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, prescribing rules under section 7 of the Regulation for the election of members to the Town Councils.

(8) Notification under section 91 (1) of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, passing a bye-law prohibiting driving, dragging or pushing any vehicle otherwise than in the near or the left side of the roads.

(9) Notification under sections 5 and 9 of the Tobacco Regulation, VII of 1084, making certain amendments to the rules issued on 13th January 1910.

(10) Rules under section 6 of Regulation, I of 1086, the Census Regulation, empowering Census officers to ask all questions necessary for correctly filling up the form of Enumerator's schedule.

(11) Notification issuing rules under Regulation, I of 1062, as amended by Regulation, I of 1080, making certain modifications in the rules regarding the submission and disposal of applications for permission to erect new places of public worship and for converting existing buildings into places of public worship.

(12) Notification under section 9 of the Proclamation, dated 29th Makarom 1085, regulating (1) the principles and procedure to be followed in fixing the rates of rents payable by tenants holding landed properties belonging to all Sirkar Devaswoms, (2) the renewal of holdings and (3) such other matters as are necessary for securing efficiency and uniformity in the administration of landed properties belonging to Sirkar Devaswoms.

(13) Rules under section 8 of the Cochin Petroleum Regulation, III of 1084, regarding the import, possession and transport of petroleum in the State.

(14) Notification under section 6 of the Opium Regulation, VIII of 1076, issuing rules for working the Opium Farm of the State during the period of the lease beginning from 1st Chingom 1087 to the end of 1088.

(15) Notification under section 24 of the Cochin Abkari Regulation, I of 1077, issuing rules for the sale and compounding of potable foreign liquors from and after 1st Chingom 1087.

(16) Notification under section 17 (b) of the Cochin Lepers Regulation, VI of 1084, issuing rules for the management of, and the maintenance of discipline in, the Venduruthi Leper Asylum.

(17) Notification under section 9 of the Proclamation, dated 29th Makarom 1085, issuing supplementary rules for regulating (1) the administration of lands belonging to Sirkar Devaswoms, which were settled under the provisions of the Diwan's Notification dated 8th November 1910 (23rd Thulam 1086) and (2) the maintenance of the revenue accounts connected therewith.

22. The question of enacting a Newspaper Regulation on the lines of the Government of India Act, XXV of 1867 and the Travancore Regulation, II of 1079, was under consideration during the year.

# CHAPTER IV.

## ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

### ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE 597 of the Cochin Account Code lays down that His Highness' Government may, in addition to the detailed audit of the accounts done by the Account department of the State under the provisions of the Code, arrange for a biennial or a triennial test audit by an outside Auditor, to ascertain whether the provisions of the Code are properly understood and applied, whether the officers of the Darbar have given their attention to the substantial rather than the formal part of audit, whether any defalcation or loss of public money has occurred, and if so, whether it has been due to any error or neglect of the rules or defect in the Code, and whether the provisions of the Code require amendment, and if so, in what direction. Further, since the introduction of the new system under which a separate Account department was created, many changes in the account procedure had been effected under the new Account Code and departmental rules, and the Darbar were anxious to know how far these rules had worked towards securing efficiency in the administration and whether they had been followed with care and advantage by the several departments. With these objects in view, His Highness' Government resolved to arrange for a test audit of the accounts of the three years from 1082 and obtained the services of Mr. E. S. Hensman, late of the Accountant-General's office, Madras, for the work. Mr. Hensman, with two assistants from the same office, accordingly entered upon his special duty on the 15th October 1910 and was engaged in the work for three and a half months. During this period, Mr. Hensman completed the test audit of the accounts and registers maintained in the Comptroller's office, in the offices of the Chief Engineer, the Conservator of Forests, and the Engineer in charge of the Forest Tramway, and in the Cochin-Kanayanur treasury and submitted reports, on all except one of which orders were already passed. As a result of Mr. Hensman's report, the appointment of an additional Assistant Comptroller on Rs. 150-200 was sanctioned with effect from the beginning of the current year. The scale of pay of the office establishment also underwent a slight revision. Owing to the amalgamation of the late Cochin and Kanayanur treasuries, the work in the District Treasury at Ernakulam had considerably increased, and arrangements were therefore made during the year, on the recommendation of the Test Audit Officer, to relieve the Samprathy of his revenue work in the taluk office. The result of the audit was on the whole satisfactory. Test audit.

### LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

24. The Land Revenue department continued to work under the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned in 1083, with the modifications made in 1084 and 1085. As the term of Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, B. A. & B. L., of the British Provincial Service, whose services had been lent to the Darbar for a period of 3 years, expired in March 1911, Mr. K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L., Senior Puisne Judge of the Chief Court, was appointed Diwan Peishkar. There was marked improvement in the working of the various offices. The revenue subordinates were found to have become thoroughly familiar with the new system of accounts and registers. Collection work was good. The results of the Jemabandy showed improvement in several directions in the maintenance of registers. The rules regarding weights and

measures were worked with great success and substantial benefit to the people. The establishments of the Diwan Peishkar's office and the taluk and village offices were strengthened and the scale of pay improved.

## FISHERIES.

25. In accordance with the orders passed by the Darbar towards the close of 1910, on the detailed report of the Special Officer regarding the fisheries of Cochin, a small Fishery department consisting of an Inspector and a small staff was organised during the year under the control of the Diwan Peishkar to bring the back-water fisheries under efficient State control and management. As a result, all the fishing grounds were classified and re-settled, and an increased revenue of Rs. 4,745 was realised.

## SALT.

26. As the terms of the old contract for the supply of salt, under which the department had to examine and pass each consignment of salt, meet heavy expenditure by way of transport charges and maintain a number of bankshalls in different stations to store and sell salt, appeared to be disadvantageous to the Darbar, the agreement which was to have run on for 5 years more was revised. By the new agreement the contractor undertook the sole responsibility of the storage and sale of salt, and as a result, all the bankshalls together with the establishment maintained by the Darbar were abolished with effect from the second half of the year under report.

## FISH-CURING YARD.

27. The fish-curing yard at Narakkal was opened during the year, and it is being supplied with sifted salt from the Malipuram depot at 10 annas a maund. The yard is growing more and more popular amongst the fishermen.

## ABKARI.

28. Arrangements were made to introduce the Excise system into the three northern taluks of the State from the beginning of the current year and a new Distillery was arranged to be opened at Trichur to work under the control and supervision of an Inspector specially trained for the purpose at the Viyasarpadi Distillery. The system of selling independent arrack shops was sanctioned in these taluks. A scheme for the improvement of the pay and prospects of the Inspectorial and Preventive staffs of the Excise department was sanctioned to take effect from the beginning of the current year.

## FORESTS.

29. The Rangers' charges were reduced from five to four with effect from 1st Mithunam 1086, by clubbing the Machad and Elanad Ranges into one. The pay of the Rangers was also improved by providing two grades on an incremental scale of salary, two Rangers being placed in the first grade on Rs. 75-100 and two in the second on Rs. 60-75. Two additional Foresters on Rs. 15 each and two additional clerks also on Rs. 15, one for the Machad Range and the other for the Kodasseri Range, were sanctioned.

30. A Special Officer was appointed in the last quarter of the year temporarily for six months to supervise the conversion of Sirkar timber in the Timber and Saw Mills at Trichur.

## TRAMWAY.

31. Mr. G. R. Grubb, M. A., M. A. I., continued to be in charge of the Tramway during the year except for a period of two months and 21 days, when he was

on privilege leave, and Mr. King, the Engineer's Assistant, was in charge of the department during the period.

32. The pay of the Manager of the Engineer's office was improved in view of his additional work and responsibility. In consideration of the limited scope of timber transport by the Tramway, the staff of the field establishment was reduced, but their pay and prospects were improved. The reduction resulted in a saving of Rs. 975 per mensem.

## ANCHAL.

33. The salient features in the administration of the Anchal department during the year were (1) the reorganisation of the department, (2) the revision of the Anchal rates, (3) the introduction towards the close of the year of a cheaper system of postage for newspapers and magazines, under a system of registration.

The question of introducing service labels and the money order system between Travancore and Cochin was under consideration at the close of the year.

## STAMPS.

34. During the year under report, the new anchal stamps, envelopes and cards bearing His Highness the Raja's likeness and the State Insignia, and a new denomination of one anna anchal stamps for purposes of registration and express anchal fees, were introduced, and the local manufacture of stamp papers was altogether discontinued.

## LAW AND JUSTICE.

35. Mr. P. Cherian, B. A. & B. L., Puisne Judge of the Chief Court, whose services had been lent to the Darbar for a period of 6 months, reverted to the Travancore service on the expiry of his term, and Mr. F. J. De'Rozario of the British Judicial service was appointed Puisne Judge of the Chief Court. Mr. K. Narayana Marar, the Senior Puisne Judge, was appointed Diwan Peishkar, and Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer, the Senior District Judge, was promoted as a Puisne Judge of the Chief Court. The staff of the Munsiffs' Courts was strengthened by the appointment of an additional clerk in each Court, and the pay of the head and second clerks in the Magistrates' Courts was raised. The temporary post of Law Reporter on Rs. 40 created during the year was ordered to be amalgamated with the ministerial establishment of the Chief Court with effect from the 2nd month of the current year on a progressive scale of pay of Rs. 40-60, and specific instructions were issued in regard to the editing and publication of Law Reports.

## POLICE.

36. The posts of Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Nair Brigade were amalgamated on a revised scale of salary of Rs. 425—750. As according to the amended Criminal Procedure Code the officer who takes part in the investigation of cases cannot conduct the prosecution of the same cases in Courts, a staff of two Prosecuting Inspectors, one for each Sessions Division, was appointed on a salary of Rs. 75—100 and Rs. 50—75. The office of the Superintendent of Police was reorganised and strengthened. The Reserve Inspector's post and the posts of two Head Constables were abolished and a Head-Quarter Inspector on Rs. 70—90, a Reserve Sub-Inspector on Rs. 35—45 and an office Sub-Inspector on Rs. 30—40 were appointed. Two new out-posts, one at Arcepalam and the other at Varandarapilli, were opened.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

37. A new Dispensary at Palapilli in the Mukundapuram taluk was opened for the benefit of the proprietors and of workmen in the rubber estates. Arrangements were made during the year for the opening of a Dispensary at Mala (a small trading centre in the Mukundapuram taluk) and of a Veterinary Dispensary at Ernakulam from the beginning of 1087.

38. Three medical scholarships of Rs. 30 each per mensem were sanctioned and granted to female pupils for a course of study in the Royapuram Medical school, in addition to the scholarship of Rs. 50 per mensem already granted to a female medical pupil studying in the Madras Medical College.

39. Improvement in the pay and prospects of the officers of the department and change of designation from 'Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants' to 'Sub-assistant Surgeons' were sanctioned during the year with effect from the beginning of 1087.

40. It was also resolved during the year to establish a Maternity Hospital at Trichur as a permanent Memorial to the late King Edward VII. The sum of Rs. 12,000 contributed by the public of the State as subscription towards "The Edward Memorial Fund" was supplemented by a liberal grant of Rs. 20,000 by His Highness' Government, and it was ordered that this sum of Rs. 32,000 should be utilised for the construction and equipment of the Edward Memorial Maternity Hospital.

## SANITATION.

41. The three new Town Councils at Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur commenced regular work from the beginning of the year under report under the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085. A complete set of rules for regulating the election of members, collection of rates and taxes and the maintenance of accounts connected therewith, was issued under the Regulation. Compulsory scavenging was introduced in Tripunithura, Irinjalakuda, Kunnamkulam and Chittur, and satisfactory progress was made in private scavenging. The provisions of the Regulation relating to the sanitation and control of markets were introduced in Tripunithura, Irinjalakuda and Kunnamkulam. Compulsory vaccination was introduced in the three Municipal towns.

42. With a view to improve the sanitation of the Ernakulam town, the foreshore scheme was initiated during the year. The important features of the scheme are (1) the removal of the congested and unhealthy hamlets along the road leading from the Police station northward, (2) the acquisition of all private lands on the foreshore, (3) laying out a new road along the back-water and selling by auction all lands available between the proposed road and the old one for private occupation and (4) providing good drinking water for the town. During the year, two-thirds of the foreshore were acquired and the awards relating to the remaining portion passed. The scheme also provides for widening and deepening the Palathode and Padiathode canals and for acquiring house-sites and making grants of the same to the poor among the evicted inhabitants. Mr. A. S. F. Mody, A. M. I. C. E., was appointed Special Water Works Engineer on a salary of Rs. 550-50-650 with effect from the middle of March 1911 to investigate into the scheme for the supply of good drinking water for the towns of Ernakulam and Mattancheri. The investigation has made satisfactory progress.

## DEVASWOMS.

43. The department continued to work under the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned in 1085 and completed the revision of rent and renewal work

that remained to be done in the previous year. The salient features in the administration of the department in 1086 were:—

(1) Revision of rents on the old Unincorporated Devaswom lands within the State under a settlement scheme promulgated by a notification, (2) issuing of rules for the future administration of the lands so settled, (3) disposal of the arrears of renewal work and of cases of wrong registry in respect of lands in British Malabar and Travancore, (4) promulgation of a set of instructions for the future administration of the Devaswom lands situated outside the State, (5) revision of the *Pathivus* or fixed charges of all the Devaswoms and (6) separation of the endowment amounts from other funds and regulating the expenditure of the income thereof.

44. There was no material alteration in the general constitution of the department in 1086. The subordinate Devaswom staff was slightly readjusted, whereby an improved scale of pay was provided for the Kariakars, Accountants, etc., so as to secure greater efficiency, without entailing however any additional expenditure.

## INSTRUCTION.

45. The most important event in the administration of the year was the passing of the Cochin Education Code, and its introduction from the date of re-opening of the several educational institutions of the State after the summer vacation. The main object of the Code is to make adequate provision for ensuring continuity of policy, and for this purpose all the rules and regulations necessary to carry it out have been embodied in the Code for the guidance and control of all the educational institutions in the State.

46. The most prominent features of the educational policy of the Darbar as formulated in the Code are the following:—

(a) Division of all educational institutions in the State into two broad classes—Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular. As a rule, village elementary schools are to be purely Vernacular, the question of their conversion in future into Anglo-vernacular schools being left in each case to be decided by the Director of Education. The object of opening purely vernacular schools being the diffusion of primary education among the masses, the instruction imparted in them is to be free to all pupils. Fees are, however, to be levied in all Anglo-vernacular schools even in the elementary classes.

(b) Revision of the curricula of the Upper and Lower Secondary and Primary schools and the laying down of a complete curricula for the Industrial and Technical school and the School Leaving Certificate course and for the Training school. These involved the introduction of Slojd in Technical schools and the teaching of Kindergarten and of object lessons in all Primary schools, and of domestic economy, hygiene and needle work in Girls' schools.

(c) Introduction of a revised system of recognition of schools, with adequate provision for preventing the opening of inefficient institutions.

(d) Introduction of new standards of examination for regulating (1) the admission of pupils from Vernacular to Anglo-vernacular schools and (2) the promotion from Primary to Lower Secondary and from Lower Secondary to Upper Secondary departments.

(e) Introduction of industrial and technical education by opening special institutions for the purpose and equipping them with a qualified staff and necessary appliances.

(f) Encouragement of education among the working classes by opening night schools for their benefit with a suitable curriculum.

(g) Introduction of a system of grants-in-aid much more liberal than any heretofore in force, under which grants are to be given (1) to provide funds for the employment of fully trained teachers in the schools under private management, (2) to make good any deficit in the total income of the school arising out of its legitimate expenditure and (3) to supplement the funds needed for the expenditure on buildings, land, furniture, equipment, etc.

(h) Introduction of a system of licensing teachers without fees with a view to secure the best men available on the teaching staff of all institutions.

(i) Improvement in the pay and prospects of teachers of all grades throughout the State involving an annual additional expenditure of nearly half a lakh of rupees.

(j) Reorganisation and equipment of the old Normal school on modern lines with a separate section for training female teachers.

(k) Institution of a new system of scholarships to enable poor deserving students of the Vernacular, Anglo-vernacular, Primary, Lower Secondary, Upper Secondary and University courses to continue their studies and go up for higher examinations. Scholarships for the encouragement of Sanskrit education also form part of the scholarship system. Technical scholarships for encouraging the study of Agriculture, Medicine, Engineering, etc., were also instituted.

(l) Introduction of a rigorous system of school discipline and management with rules for regulating admissions and transfers on well-defined principles.

(m) Opening seven new Sirkar Primary schools and a Lower Secondary school.

(n) Amalgamation of the Mar Ignatius High school, Kunnamkulam, with the local District High school.

(o) Arrangements with the Travancore Government for co-operation and joint action between the Educational departments of the two States.

## INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

47. As observed in paragraph 47 of the report for 1085, the Darbar passed final orders on the report submitted by the Special Officer, Mr. Achyuta Menon. The report gives detailed information as to the present condition of the various industries in the State and also indicates the scope for further development. Suggestions were also made by the Special Officer as to the means by which the State could facilitate such development. Mr. Achyuta Menon has classified the existing industries of the State under the following 12 heads:—

(1) Textile industries, (2) fibre industries, (3) oils and seeds, (4) stone and building materials, (5) wood work and carpentry, (6) leather works, (7) metal industry, (8) bell-metal industry, (9) dairy products, (10) artistic industries, (11) miscellaneous and (12) wood pulp.

In passing orders on the Special Officer's report, the Darbar had in view two distinct objects: (1) The introduction gradually of a large number of technical and industrial schools in suitable centres and (2) the ascertainment of the possibilities of State aid and encouragement in regard to the improvement of the existing industries, or the starting of new ones for which there are special facilities and scope. The annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held with considerable success and created a general spread of industrial awakening.

CHAP. IV.

48. Various important steps necessary for the encouragement and development of some of the most important industries were taken by the Darbar during the year under report. A loan of Rs. 20,000 was granted to the Pushpagiri Weaving Factory on proper security to enable the promoters of the concern to purchase up-to-date machinery. A detailed investigation by an expert was made into the possibilities of the manufacture of wood pulp from the soft wood timber and bamboos of the State Forests, and specimens of pulp from each kind of wood were prepared. A concessional grant of 1,000 acres was made to a local syndicate for the cultivation of rubber. New industrial sections were added to the Central Training school at Trichur. A Government Officer has been sent out to Europe with a State scholarship to be trained in agriculture and allied industries. A further course of training in tannery in Europe for the Darbar student was under consideration during the year.

## CHAPTER V.

# ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

### I. LAND REVENUE.

THE Diwan Peishkar continued to be in charge of the Land Revenue administration including Land Records and Agriculture, Wards' Estates, Avenues and Water-Pandals, and the department of Fisheries newly constituted during the year was placed under his control as a sub-department like Agriculture.

Occupation and cultivation.

50. The total area under cultivation was 4,80,621 acres—2,03,322 under wet or paddy and 2,77,299 under dry—as against 4,79,616 acres in 1085. The increase was due to the assignment of waste and poramboke lands made during the year. An extent of 12,117 acres was under *Kole* cultivation during the year, as against 13,169 acres in 1085.

Current demand.

51. The total current demand under land revenue proper for the year was Rs. 10,48,047, as against Rs. 10,29,488 in 1085. The demand under land revenue miscellaneous rose from Rs. 74,544 in 1085 to Rs. 1,00,087. The increase was mainly due to (1) the increased revenue from fisheries on account of the introduction of the new system of control, (2) the increase in the amount of water cess on account of the irrigation of British lands from the Thembaramadakku and Kunnamkattupathy systems, (3) the increased revenue from occupied porambokes and (4) the contribution from the Devaswom department for the years 1085 and 1086 towards the cost of collection of rents on Incorporated Devaswom lands by the Land Revenue department. Besides the above, there was also a demand of Rs. 27,243 under "*Capital*" on account of the sale of the occupancy right of forest exclusions and of certain fishing stakes. Thus, the aggregate current demand under land revenue amounted to Rs. 11,75,377, of which a sum of Rs. 11,65,885 was collected and Rs. 24 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,468 at the close of the year, as against Rs. 5,532 in 1085. The percentage of collection to current demand was 99·2, as against 99·7 in 1085.

Collection.

Arrears.

52. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 5,335, as against Rs. 14,676 in the previous year, of which Rs. 3,999 was collected and Rs. 916 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 420.

Total land revenue.

53. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 11,69,884, as against Rs. 11,12,525 in 1085, or 99·2 per cent. of the total demand, as against 99·5 per cent. in the previous year.

Expenditure.

54. The total expenditure under land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,56,402, as against Rs. 1,67,969 in 1085.

Coercive measures.

55. The total number of coercive measures rose from 3,179 to 4,405, of which 3,814 were only demand notices and 572 distraints. The actual sale of moveables took place in 19 cases, as against 2 in the previous year. There was no case of *Nadupattom* or *Sthirapattom*.

### LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Maintenance of land records.

56. The work of running a traverse through the middle of the Kattuvari river on the Chittur-Coimbatore boundary and the preparation of a combined map of the boundary were completed during the year after a co-operation survey. All the Trigonometrical stations were inspected during the year, and they are in good order. The Land Records staff also attended to the re-demarcation of lands for purposes of assignment, demarcation of forest lands and forest exclusions

in the Trichur, Mukundapuram and Chittur taluks, the training of the revenue subordinates in survey work and the preparation and the printing of maps for special purposes.

Agriculture.

57. During the year the operations of the department were conducted on the same main lines as in the previous year. The activities of the department were chiefly directed to (1) a study of the agricultural conditions of different localities and investigation of insect pests, (2) the management of the Government Farm and public gardens, (3) the inspection of avenues, (4) the imparting of advice to ryots on topics of agriculture, (5) the holding of the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show, (6) the publication of agricultural bulletins and (7) the organisation of agricultural associations. The operations of the Agricultural Farm at Viyyur were further extended during the year by bringing in a larger area under cultivation than in 1085. Experiments were made in the cultivation of different varieties of grain, vegetables and fruit trees. Manurial experiments were conducted on two different varieties of paddy. During his tours the Superintendent of Agriculture gave detailed instructions to many agriculturists on the improvement of seeds by selection, etc., the conservation of cattle manure and the preparation of other manures, the use of improved implements, the effects of deep ploughing, etc. Notes on different subjects in colloquial Malayalam were also published in the Gazette. With a view to improve the local breed of cattle, two bulls of the Kangayam breed were purchased towards the close of the year. To effect substantial improvement in cattle breeding and poultry rearing, the Darbar have since sanctioned the appointment of a specialist who has had his training in the Agricultural Institute at Pusa. Arrangements are being made for adequate water supply in the Farm by means of well-boring operations. A purely non-official association has been started in Trichur with the object of devising means for the improvement of *Kole* cultivation. The total expenditure on the Farm came to Rs. 7,983, as against Rs. 7,307 in 1085.

Agricultural loans.

58. The season and rainfall were slightly unfavourable to the agriculturists, owing to the out-break of the monsoon earlier than usual and the heavy showers of rain at the beginning. The whole of the budget allotment of Rs. 10,000 under agricultural loans was advanced during the year, as against Rs. 9,450 in 1085.

## FISHERIES.

Operations of the department.

59. The Fishery department, organised during the year under the control of the Diwan Peishkar, attended to the following items of work:—

(1) The classification and registration of fishing stakes and Chinese nets, (2) the issue of licenses to stake-holders, etc., (3) the planting of caution posts at each end of the stake-sites to prevent accidents to navigation, (4) the preparation of accurate maps showing the position of stakes and nets, (5) the preparation of necessary holding registers and (6) the assignment of new areas for fishing.

Licenses.

60. 1,042 licenses were issued for fishing stakes and 270 for Chinese nets. The total number of stakes registered during the year was 2,721 and that of Chinese nets was 315. The demand on stakes and nets according to the Settlement amounts to Rs. 5,813, against a revenue of Rs. 1,068 according to the old accounts.

Demand, collection and balance.

61. Five new stake sites were sold in auction for Rs. 7,397. The total demand on the back-water fisheries alone for the year amounted to Rs. 13,222, of which Rs. 9,452 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 3,770. The work of preparing maps and the planting of caution posts are in progress.

## WARDS' ESTATES.

Restoration of Estates.

62. The Estates of Kavalapara and Punnathur, which were under the Sirkar management, were restored to the respective owners soon after the minors attained

majority, the former at the beginning of the first half, and the latter at the beginning of the second half, of the year.

## AVENUES.

63. The avenues within the town limits of Ernakulam and Trichur were handed over to the respective Town Councils. The chief items of work attended to by the avenue staff were (1) the maintenance of the saplings planted in 1084 and 1085 and (2) the filling up of gaps. The nursery in the Agricultural Farm continued to supply seedlings. The total revenue derived from the avenues was Rs. 4,150, as against Rs. 3,281 in 1085, and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,416, as against Rs. 2,511 in the previous year.

General remarks. 64. The salient features in the administration of Land Revenue were (1) an increase in the area under cultivation, (2) an increase in the current demand, (3) a general improvement in the maintenance of revenue accounts and the work of the revenue subordinates and (4) the organisation of a new department of Fisheries.

## II. SALT AND ABKARI.

## SALT.

65. Salt is supplied from Bombay by a contractor and warehoused in the Sirkar depôt at Malipuram. The old contract in regard to the supply of salt having proved disadvantageous to the Darbar, the agreement was revised, the details of which will be found in chapter IV of the report. The contractor delivered 2,29,297 maunds of salt out of the contracted quantity of 2,40,000, and full duty was levied as usual on the quantity short-delivered. The total quantity of salt at the disposal of the Darbar, including the balance at the end of the previous year with the slight excess found in the godowns, was 2,91,398 maunds, of which 2,37,510 maunds were sold during the year. There was also a wastage of 73 maunds. The consumption per head of population was 21·28 lb., as against 23·52 lb. in the previous year. The apparent decrease in consumption is due to the fact that the calculation has been based on the figures of the recent Census (March 1911). The value of salt sold during the year amounted to Rs. 3,69,590, as against Rs. 3,60,245 in 1085.

Sale of salt.

Fish-curing yard. 66. The fish-curing yard referred to in paragraph 65 of the report for 1085 was opened during the year.

Breaches of salt law. 67. Seven cases of salt offences were reported, of which four were disposed of in the year, as against 20 cases reported and disposed of in the previous year.

## ABKARI.

Current demand 68. The year under report was the last one of the triennial lease commencing from 1084. Of the total demand of Rs. 2,09,218, a sum of Rs. 1,93,633 was collected during the year. Of the balance, a sum of Rs. 14,212 was also collected at the beginning of the current year leaving Rs. 1,373 in arrears. 25 foreign liquor licenses and 8 tavern licenses were issued during the year, as against 24 and 7 respectively in the previous year, and the fee collections amounted to Rs. 2,996, as against Rs. 1,855 in 1085. Licenses for the tapping of trees for jaggery continued to be issued under the existing rules, the total number of trees licensed being 30,277, as against 31,202 in 1085, and the fees realised being Rs. 9,614, as against Rs. 9,816 in the previous year. The number of arrack and toddy shops in the Trichur taluk remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 73 and 80 respectively. In the three northern taluks of Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur, 27,005 gallons of 20° U. P. and 608 gallons of 30° U. P. arrack were sold during the year

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69. Including the 20 cases pending at the end of 1085, there were 758 cases under the Abkari Regulation for disposal, of which all but 16 were disposed of in the year. The number of cases for disposal and the number disposed of in 1085 were 745 and 725 respectively. Breaches of abkari law.

## TOBACCO.

70. The system of selling tobacco shops in auction continued in the year. 943 shops (39 A class and 904 B class shops) were sold in 1086, for a rental of Rs. 1,36,421, as against 887 shops and a rental of Rs. 1,57,229 in 1085. Of the total rental of Rs. 1,36,421, a sum of Rs. 1,35,467 was collected, and Rs. 10 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 944, due to the default of certain B class shops. Revenue.

71. Including the one case pending at the end of the previous year, there were 166 offences under the Tobacco Regulation, of which all but one were disposed of. The number of cases for disposal and that disposed of in 1085, were 205 and 204 respectively. Breaches of tobacco law.

## OPIUM AND GANJA.

72. The year under report was the second one of the biennial lease commencing from 1085, the annual rental being Rs. 19,000, the whole of which was collected in the year. 1,457 seers of opium and 758 seers of ganja were sold during the year, as against 1,378 seers of opium and 898 seers of ganja in 1085. 115 cases were reported during the year under the Opium Regulation, of which 114 ended in conviction and one in acquittal. Revenue. Breaches of opium law.

73. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department during the year were Rs. 9,78,385, Rs. 1,69,917 and Rs. 8,08,468, as against Rs. 8,58,020, Rs. 1,65,567 and Rs. 6,92,453 respectively in 1085. Financial results of Excise administration.

74. The rules passed in 1085 in consultation with the Travancore Darbar to remove certain restrictions and to afford facilities for the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, salt, tobacco and other dutiable articles from one part of Cochin to another through intervening Travancore territory and *vice versa* worked smoothly during the year. General remarks.

## III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

## FORESTS.

75. The forest area continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 605 square miles, and the number of blocks finally notified as reserved forests increased by one, *i. e.*, 113 blocks. The five blocks that remained to be settled at the end of 1085 were taken up for settlement during the year. The work was in progress when the year closed. The permanent demarcation of the boundaries of the reserved forests with stone field-marks, so as to separate the exclusions from the reserved forests, was completed during the year. Arrangements were also made with the British Government for a topographical survey of the State forests by the Government of India Survey Party. The work has been started and is in progress. AREA. Reservation of forests.

76. During the year, nine new coupes were selected and proposed to be worked—five in Orukomban, one in Kodasseri, one in Paravattani and two in Nemmara. The $C_1$ coupe in the Orukomban Working Circle and the Vilakkumukku, Veloopadam and the Pathayapara coupes in the Kodasseri Range opened in 1085, in which the marking of trees was completed, remained unworked during the year for want of suitable offers. The other coupes opened in the previous year were worked systematically. The coupes in the Orukomban were as usual reserved for departmental collection and transport by the Tramway. The forests of the State were worked under the system of selection felling by extraction of timber of specified girths, the trees being marked by the department beforehand. Selection and working of coupes.

Working plans. No new working plans were drawn up during the year. But the question of the future working of the Parambikulam forests, with a view to ensure a continuous supply of timber for transport by the Tramway so as to render the latter a permanent paying concern, engaged the attention of the Darbar. Finding that the yield of the Orukomban Working Circle teak areas was over-estimated in the old working plan of the Parambikulam valley, and having regard to the indefiniteness in the data already furnished regarding the yield of these forests, an enumeration survey of all teak areas in them was ordered during the year, and on the report received, instructions were issued to the Conservator regarding the future working of these forests.

Reconnoitering work.

Communications. 77. The most important means of communication is the Forest Tramway, particulars of which are given in a separate section.

Forest crime. 78. 186 cases were reported during the year, as against 173 in the previous year and 158 in 1084. There were also 103 cases pending at the beginning of the year, thus making a total of 289 cases for disposal during the year. Of these, 78 were compounded, 64 disposed of by the Magistrates (47 ending in conviction and 17 in acquittal), seven entered in the block register and 63 dropped or otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 77 cases at the end of the year (three pending with the Magistrates and 74 pending departmental enquiry and action).

79. The rules framed under the several sections of the Forest Regulation continued to work satisfactorily without any hardship to the people in general and the ryots in particular.

Protection from fire. 80. No serious damage was caused by forest fires during the year. The timber depots and the buildings at Parambikulam were fire-traced departmentally at a cost of Rs. 868.

Sylviculture. 81. Natural regeneration of teak is found to be satisfactory in the Kannimari forests of the Chittur kanam, in the Paravattani and Machad forests and in the Malayattur, Padhearam, Melur and Kodasseri villages. Nine nursery beds were sown with teak seeds in Orukomban and the transplanting of the plants in these beds was in progress. About three acres of lands in the Kannimari forests were also dibbled with teak seeds. The general condition of the plants in the Palapilli and the Chettikulam teak plantations and of the growing stock in the Chittur kanam is satisfactory. Selection fellings and improvement fellings were carried on in the Orukomban Working Circle and in the Kannimari forests of the Chittur kanam and fellings under the system of coppice with standards were effected in the fuel coupes of Machad and Paravattani.

Artificial reproduction.

Coffee. 82. The total area under coffee cultivation on the Nelliampathies was 3,053 acres (2,838 acres under mature and 215 acres under immature plants), as against 3,318·50 acres in the previous year. Cultivation on about 333·50 acres was abandoned during the year and 68 acres of land were newly brought under cultivation. The total yield in all the estates was 4,71,229 lb. (3,016 bushels of cherry and 14,890¾ bushels of parchment), or an average of 166 lb. per acre of mature plants, as against 308 lb. in 1085. The number of persons permanently employed was 43, as against 57 in the previous year and the number of temporary hands was 724, as against 791 in 1085. The amount of quit-rent due from the estates was Rs. 15,346, of which Rs. 12,275 was collected.

Rubber. 83. Four new grants of lands covering in all an extent of 3,150 acres were made during the year for rubber cultivation. These together with the grants made in the previous years raise the total extent of forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation till the end of the year to 10,429·35 acres, of which 4,786·67 acres were fully planted up. The surveying and mapping of the several assignments of lands made in the previous years were all completed. The survey of the new grants will be taken up during the current year. The growth of the rubber plants

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in all the estates is reported to be exceptionally good and the yield very encouraging and satisfactory.

Privileges to ryots.

84. The concessions allowed to the people by the rules framed under the Forest Regulation, in the matter of grazing cattle, free removal of head loads of dry fuel, split bamboos, thorns, manure leaves and other produce for domestic and agricultural purposes were continued during the year.

Sirkar elephants.

85. There were 16 elephants at the beginning of the year, including the one belonging to the Cranganur Devaswom in charge of the department. One of these was sold away and another died during the year. Five new captures were made during the year by means of departmental operations in Kodasseri and Palapilli, of which one died in the pit itself. The total number of elephants in charge of the department at the end of the year was therefore 18. An expenditure of Rs. 427 was incurred for digging new pits and repairing old ones in Kodasseri and Palapilli and for patrolling them. All the four new captures were trained during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,082.

Gross yield and out-turn.

86. 8,550 candies of teak, 309 of blackwood, 24,736 of other species and 14,999 tons of firewood were removed by Sirkar agency; 3,354 candies of teak, 413 of blackwood, 32,343 of other species, 1,93,365 bamboos and firewood valued at Rs. 8,162 were removed by purchasers and consumers; and produce valued at Rs. 1,006 was confiscated.

Disposal.

The disposal of the produce removed by Sirkar agency was 14,411 candies of teak, 566 of blackwood, 17,923 of other species and 14,999 tons of firewood. The disposal of the produce otherwise removed was the same as the yield. Besides the above, standing trees to the value of Rs. 7,406 were sold for lump sums from the lands leased out for rubber cultivation. There is an appreciable increase in the removal of teak and other species by consumers and purchasers due to the working of the Chikkalayi, Kurusumudi and Arattukadavu coupes under seigniorage contract. There was decrease in the yield and disposal of firewood, which was due to the limited supply made to the Railway Company and to the Tramway department.

Balance in stock.

The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots was 14,964 candies, of which 3,610 candies were of teak, 333 of black wood and 11,021 of junglewood.

Agency arrangements.

87. Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., Ltd., continued to be the agents of the Sirkar for the sale of teak and certain species of junglewood according to the revised agreement entered into with them with effect from 1st April 1909. 1,065 candies of teak in log form, 1,21,078 c.ft. and 1,491 tons of converted teak materials, including slabs and fuel, 4,080 candies and 1,015 c.ft. of junglewood logs and scantlings were sold during the year and the net value realised including commission payable to the agents was Rs. 2,96,220. The figures for the previous year were 5,412 candies of teak logs, 1,23,578 c.ft. and 1,313 tons of converted teak materials including slabs and fuel, 5,047 candies of junglewood and Rs. 3,99,567 respectively. The total amount of revenue under sales conducted by the agents came to Rs. 3,43,919, as against Rs. 4,46,602 in 1085.

Financial.

88. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 8,12,364 and Rs. 3,47,575, as against Rs. 7,47,358 and Rs. 3,55,351 respectively in 1085, and as against the revised estimates of Rs. 8,28,500 and Rs. 3,94,300 for the year. The increase in the receipts of the year as compared with those of 1085 was due to (1) the working on a larger scale of the seigniorage coupes during the year and (2) the part payments of purchase money made by the lessees of the new grants for rubber cultivation sanctioned during the year. The revenue is however below the revised estimate by Rs. 16,136. This was due to the non-delivery of elavu logs at the close of the year to Messrs. Aspinwall & Co. Ltd., by the collection contractor. The expenditure, which includes the cost of the Anchal offices on the Tramway and half the cost of the Tramway hospitals, is less than that of 1085 by Rs. 7,776, and less than the revised estimate by Rs. 46,725. This great variation between the actual expenditure and the revised budget allotment

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was mainly due to the fact that no payments had to be made for the extraction of clavu timber, for the collections proposed to be made in $D_5$ and $D_6$ coupes and for the construction of a kraal at Kuriarkutti, as anticipated. The net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 4,64,789. Against this has to be set off a sum of Rs. 1,35,975 on account of the maintenance charges of the Forest Tramway for the year, which is debitable to the Forest department. The actual net forest revenue therefore was Rs. 3,28,814, as against Rs. 2,71,509 in 1085.

## TRAMWAY.

Permanent way. 89. The total length of the line opened up for traffic at the beginning of the year including the double lines on the inclines was 51 miles and 31·4 chains. A length of 39 chains was added during the year. The total length of the line coupled and opened up for traffic at the end of the year including the double lines was 52 miles and 18·4 chains. The extension of the Tram-line up to the Chennar river sanctioned in 1085 was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 17,792 and the new line opened up for traffic. Eight new sidings covering a length of 24½ chains were put up in the year under report for loading operations. There

Rolling stock. were eight engines, of which seven were running during the year and one was under repairs. 70½ pairs of trucks were available for timber transport throughout the year. There was no serious accident during the year.

Traffic and total transport. 90. The whole line is divided into three sections for purposes of traffic. Two trains were run daily in each of the sections. The number of traffic days was 332, and 2,115 trains were run in all the sections. The total quantity of timber transported by the Tramway during the year was 21,506 candies, as against 29,376 in 1085 and 23,522 in 1084. In addition to timber, the Tramway also transported 9,145 tons of fuel, besides other forest produce, such as canes, odas and sleepers as in previous years. The decrease in the out-put by the Tramway was due to the curtailment in the supply of timber for transport, which was limited to a maximum of 50 candies per day in the case of teak.

Buildings. 91. The extension of the Chalakudi workshop was completed during the year. The construction of staff quarters in the 2nd section at Kavalai was in progress. Improvements were effected to most of the existing buildings, and they were all repaired and properly maintained. One bridge was re-constructed

Bridges. during the year. Improvements and repairs were effected to nine bridges and petty repairs were executed to all the other bridges and culverts in the four sections.

Telephone. The installation of telephone was completed during the year. It extends over a distance of 48 miles along the Tramway. The telephone is working satisfactorily.

Expenditure. 92. The expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 1,53,877—Rs. 17,902 under 'capital' and Rs. 1,35,975 under 'maintenance',—as against Rs. 1,86,493—Rs. 65,965 under 'capital' and Rs. 1,20,528 under 'maintenance'—in 1085. No capital works on a large scale were undertaken during the year, and this accounts for the decrease in expenditure as compared with that of 1085.

### IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

## ANCHAL.

Anchal offices and letter boxes. 93. The number of Anchal offices and letter boxes at the close of the year remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 43 and 84 respectively. The length of the anchal line was the same as in 1085, *viz.*, 301 miles. The number of articles carried by anchal during the year was 11,80,127, as against 11,16,822 in the previous year. Of these, 6,15,890 were Sirkar and 5,64,237 private articles, as against 6,30,443 and 4,86,379 respectively in 1085. During the year, the Dead Letter office received 4,032 articles, as against 3,580 in the previous year, and all of them were disposed of.

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Financial.

94. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 17,325 and Rs. 29,912, as against Rs. 12,511 and Rs. 18,332 respectively in the previous year. The increase in receipts was due to the increased sale of stamps according to the revised anchal rates. The official covers of the State departments carried and delivered through anchal free of cost as usual would have, if charged, brought in to the department a revenue of Rs. 33,113. The cost per official article was 3·9 pies, as against 1·75 pies in the previous year. This increase in cost was due to the decrease in the number of Sirkar articles carried and the payment of Rs. 7,357 to the South Indian Railway Company on account of the haulagecha rges of the Railway Mail Vans for three previous years.

## RAILWAY.

Receipts.

95. The Cochin State Railway was worked during the year by the South Indian Railway Company according to the terms of the agreement entered into by the Darbar with the Company as referred to in paragraph 96 of the Administration Report for 1085. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year 1910 amounted to Rs. 5,62,461. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 3,06,941 on account of working charges, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 2,55,520 according to the agreement, which represent 45·4 per cent. of the gross receipts. The net earnings give a return of 3·66 per cent. for the year 1910 on the total capital outlay of Rs. 69,79,918.

Capital expenditure.

96. The total expenditure on the Railway during the year was Rs. 3,22,779 —Rs. 3,06,941 on account of working charges and Rs. 15,838 on account of capital expenditure. The credit for the year 1086 shows a net return of 3·7 per cent. on the capital outlay.

97. The following statement exhibits the net earnings on account of the Railway and the percentage thereof on the capital expenditure during the past 5 years:—

| Year | Capital expenditure | Net earnings | Percentage on booked capital | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 ... | 68,59,349 | 1,55,680 | 2·27 | |
| 1907 ... | 69,34,602 | 1,35,751 | 1·95 | |
| 1908 ... | 69,74,562 | 2,15,143 | 3·08 | |
| 1909 ... | 69,80,038 | 2,60,923 | 3·73 | |
| 1910 ... | 69,79,918 | 2,55,520 | 3·66 | |

## MARINE.

98. At the Sirkar Port of Malipuram, 48 steamers and 96 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 36 and 100 respectively in 1085, the aggregate tonnage being 1,38,878, as against 95,405 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 14,218 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 10,291 in 1085.

## STAMPS.

99. The local manufacture of stamps was discontinued during the year, and the contract for the supply of all kinds of stamps was given to Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., London. The number of ex-officio and licensed vendors was 7 and 67 respectively. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 4,31,772 and the expenditure to Rs. 28,367, as against Rs. 3,93,776 and Rs. 20,524 respectively in the previous year.

## CUSTOMS.

100. As observed in para 100 of the last year's report, an application had been made to the Madras Government for recovering the difference between the guaranteed amount and the moiety of the net customs revenue realised on exports

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## V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

### POLICE.

Strength. 101. The sanctioned strength of 63 officers and 477 men was maintained throughout the year. 57 officers and 473 men were engaged in purely executive functions, the ratio of effective police to population and area being 1 to 1,732 persons and 1 to 2·56 square miles, as against 1 to 1,841 persons and 1 to 2·58 square miles in the previous year. Education. Literacy was insisted upon as an essential qualification for enlistment in the force so that every one in the force is able to read and write. Armed reserve police. The strength of the Reserve Police was 9 officers, 56 men and a bugler. Punishments. The total number of departmental punishments rose from 416 in the previous year to 446. Of these, 3, 391, 22, 26 and 4 were fines, black-marks, degradations, suspensions and dismissals, as against 9, 287, 47, 64 and 9 respectively in 1085. Two Sub-Inspectors were degraded, one suspended and one dismissed during the year. Rewards. Good service promotions were given to four persons and red-marks to 172, as against 3 and 142 respectively in the previous year. 71 persons received money rewards from the State and 5 from private parties, as against 73 and 1 respectively in 1085. Prosecution. Including the three cases pending trial at the close of the previous year, there were 20 cases of criminal prosecution of Police officers, as against 27 in the previous year, of which one was instituted departmentally and the rest by private parties. Of these, one was for wrongful restraint and torture, 4 for assault, 11 for simple hurt, 2 for the use of criminal force and intimidation, one for unnatural offence and one for allowing the escape of a prisoner from custody. All except one of these ended either in discharge or acquittal. Escapes and recaptures. eight prisoners, as against five in 1085, escaped from Police custody, but they were all recaptured.

CRIME. 102. The total number of cases under the Penal Code and local and special laws registered during the year was 1,529, as against 1,758 in 1085. Including the 24 cases pending at the close of 1085, the total number of cases for investigation was 1,553, of which 893 were cognisable, 141 non-cognisable and 519 were under local and special laws. Of the 1,553 cases for investigation, 1,542 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 11 cases pending investigation at the end of the year, the percentage of disposal being 99·29, as against 98·69 in the previous year. Of the 1,304 cases charged (including the 60 cases pending from 1085) 1,095 ended in conviction, 136 in discharge, 17 entered in the block register and the remaining 56 cases were pending trial in Courts at the end of the year. Percentage of conviction. The percentage of conviction to charged cases was 88·2, as against 81·03 in 1085. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 15·09 and 31·02 days, as against 18·47 and 29·98 days respectively in the preceding year. The total number of grave crimes for detection was 463, of which 445 were cases reported during the year, as against 504 in the preceding year. The number of murders and culpable homicide reported during the year was 3 and 1 respectively. There was reduction in the number of grave crimes reported during the year under all heads. The percentage of detection was 71, as against 45 in the previous year. Inclusive of the 18 cases pending from 1085, the Police investigated 463 cases of grave crimes, of which 334, or 72·14 per cent. were charged, as against 62·45 per cent. in the previous year. The Magistrates had 357 cases for disposal including the 23 cases pending from 1085, of which 272 ended in conviction, 58 in discharge, and 26 were pending, the percentage of conviction

being 76·19, as against 78·59 in the previous year. 10 cases were referred by the Police as wilfully and maliciously false, and 89 were referred as mistake of fact or of law. The complainants in 4 of these 10 cases were prosecuted, of whom one was convicted, one discharged and two were awaiting trial. The total loss of property involved in cases reported by the Police during the year was Rs. 19,262, of which Rs. 10,967 worth of property, or 56·93 per cent. was recovered, as against 50·23 per cent. in the previous year. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 14,438, of which, property worth Rs. 9,400, or 65·10 per cent. was recovered, as against 70·90 per cent. in 1085. Including the 14 persons awaiting trial at the end of the last year, 57 persons, or 6 more than in 1085, were put up before the District Magistrate under the security sections, of whom 19 were ordered to furnish security, 16 were discharged, 17 were awaiting trial, the cases against the remaining 5 being dropped, as against 7, 30, 14 and 7 respectively in the previous year. The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 384, which together with 2,008 slips already on record, made a total of 2,392, all of which were properly indexed. 50 slips were received for search during the year, as against 27 in the previous year.

*False crimes.* *Recovery of property.* *Prevention.* *Finger-print bureau.*

103. For the exchange of intelligence between the State, Travancore and British Police, periodical meetings of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Station House officers and constables on beat duty were effected. *Co-operation with British and Travancore Police.*

104. The total expenditure of the Police department was Rs. 86,557, as against Rs. 86,719 in the previous year. The average cost of a police man was Rs. 159·7, as against Rs. 166·9 in the previous year, and the net cost per head of population was Re. 0-1-6·7, as against Re. 0-1-9·3 in 1085. *Expenditure.*

105. The relations between the State Police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be satisfactory. There was steady improvement in the work of the police during the year as disclosed by the statistics of investigation, detection of crimes and recovery of property. *General remarks.*

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

106. The Courts that exercised original jurisdiction in the year under report were two 3rd class Magistrates' Courts, seven 2nd class Magistrates' Courts, one 1st class Magistrate's Court and two Sessions Courts. The Courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers were the District Magistrate's Court, the two Sessions Courts and the Chief Court. *Number of Courts.*

107. Including arrears, the Magistrates had for disposal 3,849 cases in the year, of which 3,784 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 65 cases at the end of the year, as against 3,777, 3,726 and 51 respectively in the previous year. The total number of persons brought to trial before the Magistrates (including the 196 persons awaiting trial at the commencement of the year, and excluding those died, escaped or transferred) was 6,664, as against 6,181 in the previous year. Of these, 2,594 persons were convicted, 3,747 were discharged or acquitted, and 89 were committed or referred to higher Courts and the remaining 234 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 43·14 in the previous year to 40·34 in the year under report. In 36 cases, complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 88 persons under section 226 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the 3,784 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,329, or 61·54 per cent. related to offences under the Penal Code and 1,469, or 38·82 per cent. to offences under local and special laws, as against 62·2 per cent. and 37·8 per cent. respectively in the previous year. Of the 2,594 persons convicted, 468 were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment, 56 to simple imprisonment, 30 to fine with imprisonment, 1,963 to fine alone, 5 to whipping in addition to other punishments and 72 to whipping in lieu of other punishments, as against 578, 57, 19, 1,864, 9 and 55 respectively in the previous year. Of the 72 persons sentenced to whipping in lieu of other punishments, 22 were juveniles, as against 20 in 1085.

*MAGISTRATES' COURTS. File and disposal.* *Offences dealt with.* *Nature of sentences.*

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Fines.

The total fines imposed by the Magistrates during the year amounted to Rs. 21,210 which, together with Rs. 829 outstanding realisation at the beginning of the year, made a total of Rs. 22,039 for collection, of which Rs. 20,000 was realised during the year, Rs. 732 written off, and Rs. 404 refunded on appeal. 23·3 per cent. of the appealable decisions of the 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates were appealed against, corresponding to 24·6 per cent. in 1085. Of these, the appeals in 46·37 per cent. were allowed, as against 38·6 per cent. in 1085. 91·5 per cent. of the appealable orders of the District Magistrate were appealed against, as against 72·3 per cent. in 1085. The percentage of confirmation of decisions of the District Magistrate appealed against was 53·5, as against 67·6 in the previous year. The average duration of cases disposed of by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates was 73·5, 8·27 and 5·4 days, as against 34·7, 8, and 7·2 days respectively in the previous year. 7,455 witnesses, or 363 more than in 1085 were examined by the Magistrates. No witness was detained for more than three days in any of the Courts. Inclusive of 13 cases pending at the close of 1085, there were 156 cases affecting 215 persons for disposal under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as against 147 and 226 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 17 related to proceedings against witnesses, 50 to furnishing security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, 31 to nuisance, 7 to disputes concerning possession of immoveable property, 36 to frivolous or vexatious accusations, 4 to maintenance and 11 to forfeiture of bail. 50 persons were involved in the 50 cases relating to furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, of whom 23 were discharged, 19 convicted and 8 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction rose from 15·8 in 1085 to 45·2.

Quality of work as tested by appeals.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

Prevention.

SESSIONS COURTS.

File and disposal.

Duration of trials.

108. In the Sessions Courts, 25 cases, or 5 more than in 1085 were filed during the year, of which all but one were disposed of. The average duration of trials in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court rose from 20·6 days in the previous year to 38, while in the Trichur Sessions Court it fell from 7 in 1085 to 6·4 days in the year. The increase in the former Court is attributed to the circumstance that in one of the Sessions cases, two of the accused claimed to be tried as European British subjects and also to the fact that in another case a revision petition was preferred to the Chief Court against the order of committal, and the trial of the case could not be proceeded with before the order of the Chief Court was received. The Sessions Courts examined 238 witnesses, or 21 more than in the previous year, of whom 14 were detained beyond three days by the Anjikaimal Sessions Judge, as against 41 in 1085.

Witnesses.

APPELLATE WORK.

District Magistrate's Court.

109. The District Magistrate had for disposal 323 appeals, of which 313 were disposed of, as against 388 and 387 respectively in the previous year. The cases of 552 persons were disposed of, rejecting appeals in the case of 70 persons, confirming sentence or order in the case of 256, modifying sentence or order in the case of 85 and reversing it in the case of 124 persons. In the case of the remaining 17 persons, further enquiry was ordered. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 23·7 days, as against 17 days in the preceding year. 27 appeals involving 56 persons were received by the Sessions Judges in the year, as against 17 involving 34 persons in 1085, and all but two were disposed of. The sentence or order was confirmed in the case of 30 persons, rejected in the case of two and reversed in the case of 24 persons. The average duration of appeals disposed of during the year was 22·35 days in the Anjikaimal and 14 days in the Trichur Sessions Courts, as against 27·8 and 19·28 days respectively in the previous year. The Chief Court had 12 appeals for disposal and all of them were disposed of, as against 17 and 16 in the previous year. 18 persons were concerned in the 12 appeals disposed of. Of these, the sentences passed on 9 were confirmed, those on 6 modified and those on 3 reversed. The average duration of appeals was 28 days, as against 25·5 days in 1085.

Sessions Courts

The Chief Court.

110. The District Magistrate inspected all the subordinate Courts during the year. One of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the two Sessions Courts and the District Magistrate's Court. *Inspection.*

111. The expenditure under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 40,752, or Rs. 929 more than in the previous year. *Expenditure.*

112. The work of the subordinate Magistracy continued to be satisfactory. *General remarks.*

## JAILS.

113. The number of prisons in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, seven—the Central Jail at Ernakulam and the six Sub-Jails. *Number of prisons.*

*THE CENTRAL JAIL. Population.*

114. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 127 convicts, 1 under-trial and 8 civil prisoners. The number of convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners admitted during the year was 462, 94 and 53 respectively. Of these 425 convicts, 89 under-trials and 54 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, thus leaving 164 convicts, 6 under-trials and 7 civil prisoners at the end of the year. 589 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 530 in the preceding year, the average daily number being 114·49, as against 120·8 in 1085. Of the total number of convicts, 9 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 4 rigorous imprisonment for more than 7 years, 64 rigorous imprisonment for more than one year, 13 rigorous imprisonment for more than six months, 459 rigorous imprisonment for less than 6 months and 40 were undergoing simple imprisonment. There were 72 reconvicted prisoners who were classed as habituals, as against 96 in the previous year. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail, but the convict warders were supplied with uniforms obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year. *Clothing and feeding.*

115. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 652, as against 427 in 1085. Of these, 41 were treated as in-patients and 611 as out-patients, as against 42 and 385 respectively in 1085. There were three deaths, as against eight in 1085. All admissions were vaccinated in the year, as against 428 in 1085, and of these, 236 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and on discharge was 102·62 lb. and 108·15 lb. as against 101·19 lb. and 107·99 lb. respectively in 1085. *Health of prisoners.*

116. The daily average number of convicts told off for work during the year was 108·31, as against 116·3 in 1085. The chief industries carried on in the Jail during the year were manufacture of coir fibre, weaving and extraction of gingely oil. A few minor industries such as cotton fabrics, blacksmiths' work, basket-weaving, pottery, carpentry, etc., were also carried on on a small scale. The sale proceeds of Jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 4,571, as against Rs. 4,623 in 1085. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 3,135, as against Rs. 2,843 in 1085. The net profit was thus Rs. 1,436, as against Rs. 1,780 in the previous year. *Jail industry.*

117. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail during the year was Rs. 17,510, or Rs. 87 less than in the previous year. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 146, as against Rs. 131 in the previous year, and the net expenditure was Rs. 107, as against Rs. 93 in 1085. *Financial.*

118. As in previous years, the Sub-Jails were under the immediate charge of the Sub-Magistrates of the several stations, subject to the control of the District Magistrate. At the beginning of the year, there were 21 prisoners in all the Sub-Jails together, and there were 748 new admissions and 759 discharges, leaving 10 at the end of the year. The total cost of the Sub-Jails was Rs.1,688, as against Rs. 2,504 in the previous year. The cost of dieting was 2 annas 10 pies per head as in 1085. *SUB-JAILS.*

119. The Jail rules framed in 1083 continued to work satisfactorily. The removal of the Central Jail to Trichur was sanctioned during the year. *General remarks.*

## CIVIL JUSTICE.

Tribunals.

120. The number of Courts that exercised original jurisdiction was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, six Munsiffs' Courts and two District Courts. Appellate jurisdiction continued to be exercised by the two District Courts and the Chief Court.

Litigation.

121. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year was 9,007 and 922, as against 8,763 and 974 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of during the year was 9,030 and 956, as against 8,717 and 858 respectively in 1085.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION. Munsiffs' Courts.

122. The Munsiffs began the year with 482 cases, received 8,723 and disposed of 8,704, leaving 501 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Of these, 501 cases, 1 case was more than one year old, 62 were over six months and 438 below that period, as against 1, 76 and 405 respectively in the previous year.

District Courts.

The District Judges began the year with 208 original cases, received 284 cases, disposed of 326 and ended with a balance of 166 cases, as against 218, 342, 352 and 208 respectively in the previous year. Of the 166 cases pending, 2 were over two years old, 19 over one year, 54 over 6 months, and the remaining 91 cases were below that period, as against nil, 23, 79 and 106 respectively in 1085.

Contested suits.

The Munsiffs and the District Judges disposed of 2,522 and 240 contested suits, as against 2,479 and 271 respectively in 1085. The average duration of contested ordinary suits and of small cause suits in the Munsiffs' Courts rose to 118 and 46 days, as against 110 and 38·5 days respectively in 1085. The average duration of contested cases in the District Court of Anjikaimal was 9 months and 12 days, as against 11 months and 4 days in 1085, and in the Trichur District Court it was 11 months and 13 days, as against 10 months and 20 days.

Quality of work.

The percentage of appealable decisions of the Munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions confirmed on appeal were 15·5 and 62·19, as against 19·8 and 53·1 respectively in the previous year. The decisions of the District Judges were appealed against in 42 per cent., 61·7 per cent. of which were confirmed on appeal, as against 41·46 in 1085.

Execution.

Including arrears, the Munsiffs and the District Judges had 10,002 and 738 applications respectively for execution of decrees, as against 9,397 and 653 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 9,483 and 680 were disposed of, as against 8,852 and 573 respectively in 1085.

APPELLATE LITIGATION. District Courts.

123. The District Judges had 174 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 599 and disposed of 609, leaving an arrear of 164, as against 171, 613, 610 and 174 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of appeals in the Anjikaimal District Court rose from 3 months and 10 days to 3 months and 11 days, and in the Trichur District Court, from 3 months and 2 days to 4 months and 12 days.

The Chief Court.

The Chief Court began the year with 237 appeals (153 A. S. and 84 S. A.), received 323 (145 A. S. and 178 S. A.) and disposed of 347 (188 A. S. and 159 S. A.), leaving a balance of 213 (110 A. S. and 103 S. A.) at the close of the year, as against 124, 361, 248 and 237 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court was 10 months and 22 days and 6 months and 25 days, as against 8 months and 5 days and 5 months and 21 days respectively in 1085.

Miscellaneous appeals.

124. The District Courts received 62 miscellaneous appeals in all, of which 57 were disposed of, leaving 5 appeals pending at the close of the year, as against 68, 66, and 2 respectively in the previous year. The Chief Court received 48 appeals in all, of which 31 were disposed of, and 17 were pending at the end of the year, as against 50, 38 and 12 respectively in 1085. The District Judges received 47 references under the Land Acquisition Regulation in the year, of which 5 were disposed of.

Revision petitions.

The Chief Court had 160 revision petitions in all for

disposal, of which 137 were disposed of in the year, leaving a balance of 23 at the close of the year, as against 207, 168 and 39 respectively in 1085.

125. One of the Puisne Judges of the Chief Court inspected the two District Courts and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts under them during the year. Inspection.

126. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial Department were Rs. 2,28,280, as against Rs. 2,32,969 in 1085. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,06,000, as against Rs. 1,07,194 in the previous year. Financial.

127. There was an increase in the file as well as disposal of original suits in the Munsiffs' Courts, but average duration showed increase in all the Courts. General remarks.

## REGISTRATION.

128. The total number of Registry offices, including that of Vellarapilli, was 17, as in the previous year. Registry offices.

129. The total number of documents registered during the year was 45,939, or 2,809 more than in the preceding year, of which 28,360 were compulsory and 17,579 optional, as against 25,817 and 17,313 respectively in 1085. The number of wills registered was 116, or 27 more than in the previous year, of which 83 were executed by Hindus, 29 by Christians and the remaining 4 by Mahomedans. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 426, as against Rs. 386 in the previous year. Number of instruments. Wills.

130. Of the total number of 45,939 documents registered, 45,761, or 99·6 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation, as against 99·8 per cent. in the previous year. The number of documents that were refused registration was 165, as against 102 in the previous year. 7 documents remained unregistered at the end of the year, of which 6 were impounded documents. Including the three registration appeals pending at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 51 appeals for disposal. Of these, 47 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 at the end of the year. Registration was ordered in 37 appeals and the remaining 10 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 21·29 per cent. as against 11 per cent. in the previous year. Business in registry offices.

131. There was no prosecution for breach of the Registration Regulation in the year. Prosecution.

132. The annual formal inspection of all the Registry offices was conducted by the Superintendent of Registration in the year. Inspection.

133. The receipts and expenditure of the department (excluding the items under Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 76,949 and Rs. 33,356 respectively, as against Rs. 70,522 and Rs. 31,450 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 43·9, and the average registration fee per document was Rs. 1-8-3 as against 45·5 and Rs. 1-7-8 respectively in the previous year. Financial.

134. The number of registered companies remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, three, with a total nominal capital of Rs. 2,00,000 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 91,248. Joint stock companies.

# VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

135. Compulsory registration of births and deaths under Regulation II of 1081, continued to be in force in 11 Towns of the State as in 1085. The Parvathiakarans of villages continued to be *ex-officio* Registrars of Births and Deaths, except in the Towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur, where there were special Registrars working under the Town Councils for registering births and deaths. In villages where the Regulation has not been introduced, the work was attended to by the Parvathiakarans of the respective villages. The total number of births Registration.

registered was 16,602 (8,556 males and 8,046 females), as against 15,784 (8,210 males and 7,574 females) in 1085. The total number of deaths registered was 11,876, as against 10,946 in the previous year. The percentage of births and deaths during the year to population (according to the Census of 1911) was 1·80 and 1·18, as against 1·94 and 1·35 respectively in 1085. There were 50 prosecutions in the year, as against 19 in the previous year, of which 30 ended in conviction.

Public health.

136. There was no serious out-break of cholera or small-pox in any part of the State. The total number of deaths from small-pox and cholera was 286, as against 724 in 1085.

Death from injuries.

137. Deaths from injuries numbered 225, as against 275 in 1085. Of these, 25 were suicides, 42 deaths due to snake bites and 158 to injuries and accidents, as against 29, 68 and 178 respectively in 1085.

## MEDICAL RELIEF.

Institutions.

138. The number of medical institutions in the State during the year was 22, *viz.*, 11 Hospitals, 9 Dispensaries and 2 Asylums.

Accommodation.

139. The total number of beds available was 291 (134 for males and 157 for females), as against 271 (132 for males and 139 for females) in 1085.

Relief.

140. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,65,973, as against 2,54,463 in 1085. Of these, 5,324 were in-patients and 2,60,649 out-patients, as against 4,794 and 2,49,669 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients treated fell from 5·08 in 1085 to 4·47 in 1086.

Work amongst women and children.

As in the previous year, the three institutions at Mattancheri, Ernakulam and Trichur, where the separation of sexes was completely effected, continued to work during the year with female medical aid. The female medical subordinates treated in all 34,717 women and 19,514 children during the year, as against 34,857 and 18,969 respectively in 1085. The daily average attendance was 325·87, as against 351·17 in 1085 and 324·4 in 1084.

Cholera and small-pox.

141. Under cholera and small-pox, the number of deaths reported from the several institutions during the year was 7 and 6 respectively, as against 4 and 55 in 1085.

Diseases treated.

142. The chief diseases treated during the year, in the order of their frequency, are diseases of the digestive system (42,663), skin diseases (24,166), worms (22,087), malaria (21,118), diseases of the respiratory system (20,553), small-pox (41) and cholera (15). The largest number of admissions was under diseases of the digestive system (16·04 per cent.) due to the high price of food grains. The large increase of 7,119 in the number of cases of malaria was due to the large number of labourers working in the new rubber plantations. It is however gratifying to note that in Chittur (which contributed the largest number of cases under "Malaria" in previous years) the number of malarial cases was only 904, the lowest for the last six years.

143. 47 post-mortem examinations were held for medico-legal and 12 for pathological purposes, as against 36 and 16 respectively in 1085.

Lunatic asylum.

144. At the beginning of the year, there were 7 lunatics in the asylum. There were 18 admissions during the year. Of these 25 inmates, 11 were discharged and 14 remained in the asylum at the close of the year. Owing to increase in the admissions, four more cells were added, but the accommodation in the asylum was still found insufficient. Consequently, the construction of a new building with accommodation for 20 inmates has since been ordered. The cost of maintenance of the asylum was Rs. 1,518, as against Rs. 974 in 1085.

Leper asylum.

145. There were 31 inmates in the leper asylum at the beginning of the year (26 males and 5 females). There were 57 new admissions, as against 66 in the previous year. Of the 88 inmates in the asylum during the year, 40 were discharged as relieved, 6 absconded, 3 died and 39 remained at the end of the year. The

number of admissions to the asylum under Magistrates' warrants fell from 24 in 1085 to 3 in 1086. The cost of maintenance of the asylum was Rs. 3,551, as against Rs. 3,731 in 1085.

Veterinary hospital.

146. There was accommodation for 13 animals in the Trichur Veterinary Hospital as in the previous year. The number of out-patients treated was 2,345 and of in-patients 313, thus making a total of 2,658, as against 1,871 in 1085. Of the in-patients treated, 87 were horses, 160 cattle, 48 dogs, 8 sheep, 4 elephants, 4 fowls, 1 pig and 1 monkey. Of the out-patients treated, 356 were horses, 1,410 cattle, 252 dogs, 136 sheep, 121 fowls, 35 elephants, 18 pigs, 6 donkeys, 4 monkeys, 3 deer, 2 squirrels, 1 cat and 1 rabbit. Of the 275 operations performed, 192 were amongst out-patients and 83 amongst in-patients. Of the operations, 35 were castrations. As in the previous year, Rinderpest prevailed in all the taluks of the State except Cochin-Kanayanur, and Anthrax prevailed in the Chittur taluk. The number of cattle inoculated against Rinderpest was 717, and that against Anthrax was 253. The serum was supplied free of charge by the Imperial Bacteriological Institute at Muktesar. The total cost of maintenance of the hospital amounted to Rs. 3,225, as against Rs. 3,024 in 1085.

Expenditure.

147. The total expenditure on account of medical relief during the year, including the two Asylums and the Veterinary Hospital, amounted to Rs. 89,112, as against Rs. 89,172 in 1085.

## SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

Organisation and staff.

148. The department continued to work under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. The staff remained the same as in 1085, except that the Sanitary Inspectors attached to the late Sanitary Boards of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur were transferred to the newly constituted Town Councils.

Constitution of boards and meetings.

149. The number of Boards at the beginning of the year was 6—Kunnamkulam, Irinjalakuda, Nenmara, Chittur-Thattamangalam, Nelliampathy and Tripunithura, and the number of meetings held by the Boards 43. The organisation of a Board for Cranganur was sanctioned with effect from 1st Chingom 1087.

Operations of the department.

150. Compulsory scavenging was introduced during the latter half of the year in Tripunithura, Irinjalakuda, Kunnamkulam and Chittur, and satisfactory progress was made in private scavenging. 1,012 houses were served, as against 419 in 1085, and the collections amounted to Rs. 923, as against Rs. 369 in the previous year. Four public latrines were newly constructed during the year. Departmental lighting was introduced for the first time by all the Sanitary Boards during the year. This arrangement worked more satisfactorily than the old contract system.

Lighting.

Water supply.

151. A sum of Rs. 2,142 was spent for cleaning 10 tanks and sinking four wells including those in Cranganur. Well-boring operations were conducted during the year under the supervision of the Special Water Works Engineer, who made several experiments during the hot months of the year in Trichur, especially in the Viyyur park. Several promising springs were found in the latter place, but further operations had to be stopped owing to the out-burst of the monsoon. The operations will be resumed in the current year.

Markets.

152. There were eight markets and five cart-stands controlled by the department, and the revenue collections including those of Cranganur amounted to Rs. 6,676. The provisions of the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, relating to markets were enforced in Tripunithura, Irinjalakuda and Kunnamkulam during the second half of the year. A sum of Rs. 3,654 was spent for the improvement of rural markets during the year.

Epidemics and preventive measures.

153. In the year under report, there were 37 and 249 deaths from cholera and small-pox as against 56 and 668 respectively in 1086. As in previous years, special measures were promptly adopted by the Medical and Sanitary departments to arrest the spread of the epidemics.

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Plague. 154. During the year, two suspected cases of plague imported from Coimbatore came under notice and both proved fatal. When plague threatened the Cochin borders, special pass-port clerks were employed at the Ernakulam and Trichur Railway Stations and in Chittur for a period of 6 months. 11,494 passengers were under pass-port observation and 29 vessels were inspected at Malipuram during the year, as against 15,494 passengers and 25 vessels in the previous year. Prosecution. There were in all 33 prosecutions under the pass-port rules, of which 14 ended in conviction. Rat destruction continued to be carried out in Mattancheri.

Snake bite. 155. 20 cases of snake bite were treated by Sir Lauder Brunton's Lancet method, of which 16 proved successful.

Expenditure. 156. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,521, excluding the payment of contribution to the extent of Rs. 19,328 to the Town Councils.

General remarks. 157. The three new Town Councils constituted for the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur in the last quarter of 1085 under the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, attended to the sanitation and conservancy of these three important towns. In exercise of the powers vested in the Diwan under sections 7 and 140 of the Regulation a set of rules were framed and issued during the year for regulating the election of members, collection of rates and taxes and the maintenance of accounts connected therewith. The contribution paid by the State to the three Town Councils amounted to Rs. 19,328, and the revenues of the Councils on account of rates and taxes aggregated to Rs. 25,217 making a total of Rs. 44,545. The expenditure incurred by the Town Councils was Rs. 33,014. At the end of the year there was a balance of Rs. 11,153 to the credit of the Town Fund.

## VACCINATION.

Staff. 158. The number of permanent vaccinators remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 13. Two temporary vaccinators were employed for a few months.

Supply of lymph. 159. As in the previous year, lymph was obtained from the Bangalore Vaccine Institute. The average cost of lymph, including the quantity supplied to the Town Councils amounted to Rs. 133 per mensem, as against Rs. 149 in the previous year.

Operation. 160. The number of vaccinations performed during the year, including the operations under the Town Councils, was 34,369 (19,445 males and 14,924 females), as against 35,723 (21,349 males and 14,374 females) in the previous year. Of these, 31,092, or 90·47 per cent. were successful, as against 32,235, or 90·23 per cent. in 1085. The decrease of 1,354 in the total number of cases was due to the absence of small-pox in many parts of the State and to the consequent reduction in the number of re-vaccinations. Of the 34,369 vaccinations, 31,375 were primary, 105 secondary and 2,889 re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 92·87, 80·95 and 64·62, as against 94·09, 59·37 and 71·94 respectively in 1085. Of the 31,375 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 2,529 were less than one year old, 14,926 above one year and under six years and 13,920 were above six years, as against 1,520, 12,459 and 15,542 respectively in 1085.

Expenditure. 161. The expenditure of the department in 1086, including that of Cranganur, amounted to Rs. 3,963, as against Rs. 4,769 in 1085, and the average cost of each successful case was 2 annas 7 pies, as against 2 annas 4 pies in the previous year.

## VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

## DEVASWOMS.

Number of institutions. 162. The administration of the following institutions continued to be under the control of the department:—

(1) Group Devaswoms—139, (2) Elangunnapuzha and Pazhuvam Devaswoms, the management of which was assumed by the Sirkar under the

Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation, (3) Cranganur Devaswoms—14, and (4) Charitable institutions—Oottupurahs—14.

*Devaswoms under (1).*

Demand, collection and balance of rent on lands.

163. The year opened with a balance of 7,092 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,416, to which was added 3,091 parahs of paddy and Rs. 242, being fresh arrears disclosed on an examination of the collection accounts of the Devaswoms in the course of settlement. The current demand amounted to 2,14,801 parahs of paddy and Rs. 96,394. There was thus a total demand, under arrears and current, of 2,24,984 parahs of paddy and Rs. 98,052 for collection in 1086, of which 2,22,801 parahs of paddy and Rs. 96,517 were collected and 206 parahs of paddy and Rs. 48 were written off. The percentage of collection including the amounts written off was 99·12 for paddy and 98·48 for money. The collection of over 99 per cent. of the total demand for the year was made without having recourse, to any large extent, to the coercive provisions of the collection rules. There were six cases of *Sthirapattom* and four cases of *Nadupattom*.

Settlement.

164. The new Settlement, which practically gives the Devaswom tenants a fixity of tenure for the next 30 years, was carried out during the year. An increase of about Rs. 24,500 was thereby secured in the annual rent due and a sum of Rs. 17,734 was collected on account of renewal fees under Settlement before the end of the year. The heavy arrears of renewal work in British Malabar and Travancore received the attention of the department. 785 documents were renewed, which secured an increase of Rs. 11,730 in the annual rent and a renewal fee of Rs. 14,918.

Total receipts.

165. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 3,83,314, as against Rs. 4,07,102 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 23,788 was due to (1) the receipts of 1085 having been particularly abnormal on account of the realisation of heavy arrears of rent that were outstanding collection at the time of the reorganisation of the department and (2) the exclusion of the receipts under endowments.

Expenditure.

166. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,46,722, as against Rs. 3,33,906 in 1085. The increase in expenditure was due mainly to the entertainment of a strong party of settlement staff and the payment of contributions (1) to the Public Works Department for supervision charges, (2) to the State on account of the management of Unincorporated Devaswoms in 1083 and 1084 and (3) to the Land Revenue Department for collection work in 1085 and 1086 on behalf of the Incorporated Devaswoms.

Financial condition.

167. The net receipts of the department for the year 1086 amounted to Rs. 36,592. This with the surplus of Rs. 73,139 left at the end of 1085 (excluding Rs. 57 wrongly credited under miscellaneous receipts) raised the surplus under service heads to Rs. 1,09,731 at the end of 1086. Taking the debt head transactions of 1085 and 1086 also into consideration, which showed a surplus of Rs. 1,514 in 1085, and a deficit of Rs. 5,378 in 1086, the closing balance at the end of 1086 in all the groups was Rs. 1,05,867.

Balance to the credit of the individual Devaswoms.

168. The balances to the credit of the individual Devaswoms on 1st Chingom 1086 amounted to Rs. 11,51,419. An important feature in the administration of the department in the year was that endowments made for *Vazhivadus* by private persons, which had either been included in the balances shown above or had been merged in the general revenues of the State, were separated and kept distinct. The amount so separated came to Rs. 1,60,715. A sum of Rs. 20,771, which was wrongly included under *Muthalkadoms* or loans advanced, was written off and certain old arrears due to individual Devaswoms before the grouping scheme came into force were credited in their favour and included under Muthalkadoms, with the result that the balances to the credit of the individual Devaswoms at the end of 1086 amounted to Rs. 9,70,064.

*Devaswoms under (2)*

Elangunnapuzha and Pazhuvam.

169. The improvement of the finances of these two Devaswoms engaged the earnest attention of the Darbar during the year; though satisfactory results were achieved in realising the old arrears of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom and in effecting the renewals of the documents relating to the Pazhuvam Devaswom lands, yet much remains to be done in completely restoring them to a satisfactory and self-supporting condition.

Pazhuvam.

170. The total receipts of the Pazhuvam Devaswom amounted to Rs. 14,753 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,541, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 6,212, which with the sum of Rs. 3,552, the surplus of 1085, raised the closing balance of the year to Rs. 9,764. Substantial progress was made in the renewal work of this Devaswom. Several of the old documents were renewed and renewal fees amounting to Rs. 5,017 were collected, and an annual increase in rent of 1,740 parahs of paddy and Rs. 191 was also secured. The loan of Rs. 29,000 of 1084 still remains undischarged.

Elangunnapuzha.

171. The total receipts of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom amounted to Rs. 26,007 and the expenditure to Rs. 24,414, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,593. This, together with the surplus of 1085 amounting to Rs. 3,889, left Rs. 5,482 to the credit of the Devaswom at the end of 1086. Substantial progress was made in the collection of arrears of this Devaswom, and the expenditure under service heads was reduced, so much so that the Devaswom liquidated a debt of Rs. 10,352; but, at the close of the year, a civil suit connected with this Devaswom, brought in respect of an old claim, was decided against the Devaswom and a sum of Rs. 16,200 had to be paid towards the decree debt by raising a small loan.

*Devaswoms under (3)*

Cranganur.

172. The number of Devaswoms in Cranganur was 14 as in 1085. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 23,931 and the expenditure to Rs. 20,799, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,132. This together with the surplus of 1085 left Rs. 13,971 to the credit of these Devaswoms at the end of 1086. Arrangements have since been made to lend a sum of Rs. 8,000 out of this surplus to the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom at 4 per cent. interest. A tenantwar demarcation of these Devaswom lands in British Malabar was conducted and the renewal of the time-expired leases was also taken up in the year.

*Oottupurahs (4)*

173. The number of *Oottupurahs* remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 14. The expenditure under Charities excluding that on water pandals, amounted to Rs. 42,910, as against Rs. 48,934 in 1085.

Expenditure under '17 Religious'.

174. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 29,136, as against Rs. 19,758 in 1085. The increase in 1086 was due to the separation of Devaswom endowment funds from the general revenues of the State, and to the conduct of certain *Vazhivadus* from State funds as the interest on the endowments therefor would begin to be realised only from 1087.

Revision of pathivus.

175. The *Pathivus* obtaining in each Devaswom for the conduct of various ceremonies were revised and brought into force. The result of the revision raised the expenditure from Rs. 1,72,893 to Rs. 1,75,981. The endowment funds were completely separated from group and individual Devaswom funds and kept distinct. The total of the funds so separated and other similar receipts of 1086 amounted to Rs. 1,76,274. This is exclusive of the endowments in landed properties. The annual receipts under interest and rent on landed properties amount to 2,293 parahs of paddy and Rs. 8,485.

General remarks.

176. The Devaswom department worked up the new scheme under the reorganisation fully and efficiently and conducted the Settlement operations, which completes the work of reform in this important branch of administration. All the Devaswoms and their endowments were successfully administered during the year

## VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

177. The department continued to work under the scheme of reorganisation of 1083 as modified by the slight readjustments introduced in 1084. Organisation.

178. The activities of the department were directed, as usual, to State and Contribution Works. The expenditure for State public works during the year was Rs. 4,72,178, as against the final budget grant of Rs. 4,71,965. The small excess of Rs. 213 over the budget grant was brought about by the adjustment of the moiety of ferry receipts due to Cranganur. Besides the above, the department also undertook and executed contribution works to the extent of Rs. 62,374,—Rs. 24,281 for Cranganur, Rs. 31,105 for Devaswoms, Rs. 1,189 for the Punnathur Estate and Rs. 5,799 for other departments. Thus the total disbursements by the department amounted to Rs. 5,34,552, as against Rs. 4,96,143 in 1085. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 65,152, or 12·18 per cent. of the total expenditure, as against Rs. 63,125, or 12·72 in 1085. Total expenditure.

179. The total expenditure on "Communications original" was Rs. 32,039, as against Rs. 20,990 in 1085, and under "Repairs", it was Rs. 1,32,356, as against Rs. 1,00,664 in 1085. 496 miles of roads were maintained during the year, as against 485 miles in 1085. The increase in extent was due to the construction of 11 miles of new roads during the year. The condition of most of the main lines of communications and some of the roads in the interior showed improvement. All the navigable canals in the State were maintained satisfactorily. Communications.

180. Irrigation works including maintenance were attended to by the Irrigation branch as reconstituted in 1084. The Nurnee-Alankadavu and Bandythode systems in the Chittur taluk were acquired and brought under departmental control during the year. In the Mulathura Irrigation system, the work of rock blasting and lowering the bed of the Mulathura canal referred to in paragraph 180 of the last year's report was completed. The other items of work connected with the improvement of this irrigation system are now under correspondence with the Madras Government. The question of erecting protective works against the erosion of the sea on the coast line from Cruz Milagre to Azhikal referred to in paragraph 180 of the report for 1085, continued to engage the attention of the Darbar during the year, and the suggestions of the Darbar in the matter have been placed before the Madras Government. The question of providing facilities for the cultivation of *kole* lands in the Trichur taluk, which now suffer from drought in the hot months, also engaged the attention of the Darbar during the year. Some of the prominent Jenmies and ryots cultivating kole lands formed themselves into a *Samajam* to concert measures for improving the method of cultivation and for providing facilities for irrigation. The proposals submitted by the Samajam were under the consideration of the Darbar when the year closed. The total expenditure on Irrigation during the year was Rs. 43,488, as against Rs. 40,800 in 1085. Irrigation projects. Sea erosion. Expenditure.

181. This system, which was introduced in 1083, continued to work during the year, and the results were on the whole satisfactory. Almost the whole amount allotted for the year under P. C. R. was utilized, the expenditure being Rs. 46,178 against an allotment of Rs. 46,668. Petty construction and repairs.

182. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 85,882, as against Rs. 89,455 in 1085. Receipts.

183. During the year all the Divisional and Sub-Divisional offices were inspected by the Chief Engineer and the Sub-Divisional offices by the Divisional officers. Inspection.

## IX. INSTRUCTION.

184. Mr. J. V. Pope, the Special Educational Officer, continued to be in charge of the department. The important changes and the expansion of the department in several directions have been summarised in chapter IV of the Report.

Number of institutions.

185. The total number of Sirkar schools rose from 93 in 1085 to 102 in the year with a total of 17,265 pupils (11,632 boys and 5,633 girls), as against 16,031 (10,590 boys and 5,441 girls) in 1085. The total number of aided schools fell from 250 in the previous year to 216 in the year, which resulted in a reduction in the number of pupils attending such schools from 23,437 to 18,852. The opening of new Sirkar schools contributed to the increase in the number of Sirkar schools, while the fall in the number of aided schools was due to the removal of some of the inefficient institutions from the aided list. The total number of pupils under instruction in Sirkar and aided schools was 36,117, as against 39,468 in 1085 and 34,667 in 1084. The number of unaided schools was 697, with an aggregate strength of 15,246 pupils, as against 704 schools with 15,373 pupils in the previous year. Of the two unaided High schools in 1085, *viz.*, the Chittur High School and the St. Thomas High School at Trichur, the former was made a Sirkar institution and the latter brought on the aided list, during the year. The total number of pupils under instruction was 51,363, as against 54,841 in 1085. 33·7 per cent. of the educational work was done by Sirkar institutions, 36·8 per cent. by aided agencies and 29·5 per cent. without help from the Sirkar, as against 29, 43 and 28 per cent. respectively in 1085.

Boys and girls.

186. 70·5 per cent. of the pupils under instruction were boys and 29·5 per cent. girls, the total number of boys and girls being 36,224 and 15,139 respectively, out of the total number of 51,363 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population of school-going age was 59·6 and 24·8, as against 64·4 and 25·7 respectively in 1085.

Education among different communities.

187. Of the 51,363 pupils under instruction, 27,900, or 54·3 per cent. were Hindus, 20,731, or 40·4 per cent. Christians, 2,588, or 5 per cent. Mahomedans and 144, or ·3 per cent. Jews, as against 55·6, 39·3, 5, and ·1 respectively in 1085.

Collegiate education.

188. The strength of the Ernakulam College department was 182, as against 165 in 1085, the average attendance being 97·1, as against 95·2 in 1085. 55 candidates appeared for the first Intermediate Examination of the Madras University under the new Regulations, of whom 27 came out successful with 8 in the first class. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 8,611, and the expenditure to Rs. 16,377, the net expenditure being Rs. 7,766, or Rs. 42·6 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 55·8 in the previous year. The work of construction of the main hostel building made steady progress during the year, and the building will be ready for occupation in January, 1912. The boarders were for the time being housed in the sub-hostel opened in 1085. The sub-hostel had its full complement of boarders throughout the year, *viz.*, 32. The receipts and expenditure of the hostel amounted to Rs. 4,020 and Rs. 3,977 respectively.

College hostel.

Upper Secondary education.

189. High School or Upper Secondary education was imparted in 14 schools, or 2 less than in the previous year, of which 8 were Sirkar (including the High school department of the College), 5 aided and one unaided. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary education was 1,246, as against 1,503 in 1085. The decrease was due to the removal of one school from the aided list.

Sirkar High Schools.

190. The total strength of the High School department of the 8 Sirkar High Schools was 873, as against 792 in 1085. There were no students for the Matriculation Examination in any of the High Schools in the State during the year, as all the students appeared for the School Leaving Certificate Examination. The fee receipts of the Sirkar High Schools including the High School department of the College amounted to Rs. 27,781 and the expenditure to Rs. 37,225, the net expenditure being Rs. 9,444, as against Rs. 8,308 in 1085. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 10·8, as against Rs. 10·5 in 1085.

Kunnamkulam Hostel.

191. The hostel attached to the Kunnamkulam District High School continued to do good work as usual. The number of boarders on the last day of the

year was 67, the average strength being 60, as against 47 in 1085. The construction of a new building for the hostel was ordered during the year and will be taken up during the current year. The finances of the hostel were satisfactory, as it worked at a profit of Rs. 145. as against Rs. 88 in 1085. Special attention was paid to the sanitation of the hostel and the physical exercise of the boarders.

Aided High Schools.

192. There were 5 aided High Schools in the State during the year. The total strength of the High School department of these schools was 373, as against 476 in 1085. The grants-in-aid given by the Darbar to the High School department of these schools amounted to Rs. 1,946, as against Rs. 1,646 in the previous year, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 5·2, as against Rs. 3·5 in 1085.

Unaided High Schools.

193. High School or Upper Secondary education was given only in one private school unaided by the Sirkar, *viz.*, the Tirumala Devaswom High School, Cochin.

School Leaving Certificate Examination.

194. The School Leaving Certificate Examination was introduced for the first time in the State. A Board was constituted for conducting the examination. This Board was subsequently converted into a Board of Examiners for all the public examinations in the State by adding three more members to the Board. The papers in English, Vernacular composition and translation and the first paper in Elementary Mathematics were common to both Cochin and Travancore. Of the 378 candidates who appeared for the examination, 72 obtained full passes and 30 concessional passes, the percentage being 27. The total receipts in the shape of examination fees amounted to Rs. 4,572, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,961.

Lower Secondary education.

195. Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year in 35 schools, including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and of the High Schools, as against 39 in 1085. The variation is due to the reduction of standards of certain Lower Secondary schools. Of these 35 Lower Secondary schools, 17 were Sirkar, 17 aided and 1 unaided, as against 14, 24 and 1 respectively in 1085. Of the 17 Sirkar schools, 6 were for girls. The total strength of these 17 Lower Secondary schools was 1,561 (1,356 boys and 205 girls), as against 1,429 (1,233 boys and 196 girls) in 1085. The fee collections of the Lower Secondary department amounted to Rs. 22,247 and the expenditure to Rs. 38,997, the average cost being Rs. 10·7 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 7·9 in the previous year. The total strength of the 17 aided Lower Secondary schools was 1,085 (997 boys and 88 girls), as against 1,280 in 1085. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary department of these schools amounted to Rs. 4,352, as against Rs. 4,078 in 1085. The only unaided Lower Secondary school during the year was the Lower Secondary department of the Tirumala Devaswom High School, Cochin.

Sirkar Schools.

Aided Schools.

Primary education.

196. Including the Primary departments of the Ernakulam College and of the High and Lower Secondary schools, Primary education was given in 1,004 schools, as against 1,046 in 1085. Of these, 100 were Sirkar, 207 aided and the remaining 697 were unaided. These last were not under the control of the department.

Sirkar Schools.

197. Of the 100 Sirkar schools, 8 were the Primary departments of High schools (including the College), 8 were the Primary departments of the Lower Secondary schools, 1 was the Primary department of the Sirkar Training school, 12 were Night schools and the remaining 71 were purely Primary schools, of which latter, 44 were boys' schools and 27 girls' schools. Seven new Primary schools were opened during the year. The total strength of the Primary department of these 100 schools was 14,302, as against 13,645 in 1085. Of these, 9,025 were boys and 5,277 girls. The fees realised from the Primary department amounted to Rs. 10,002 and the expenditure to Rs. 89,731, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 5·5, as against Rs. 5 in 1085. Standard pattern furniture were supplied to Primary schools at a cost of Rs. 3,652. The number of

students of the backward classes in the Sirkar Primary schools was 3,120, as against 2,270 in 1085. The number of Sirkar schools for backward classes remained the same as in last year, *viz.*, 7, and the strength was 1,009, as against 916 in 1085. The number of aided schools that imparted Primary education was 207, as against 250 in 1085, the strength of the same being 17,103, as against 21,681 in 1085. Of these, 12,823 were boys and 4,280 girls. The decrease in the number of aided schools was due to the removal of some inefficient Primary schools from the aided list and to the conversion of certain others into Sirkar schools. Four Primary schools were newly brought on the aided list and increased grant was given to 11 Primary schools. The grant given to the Primary department was Rs. 21,762, as against Rs. 22,252 in 1085. Special attention was paid to the improvement of staff, teaching, accommodation, equipment, and attendance in these schools.

Aided Schools.

Unaided Schools.

198. The number of unaided schools that imparted Primary education was 697, as against 703 in 1085, the strength of the same being 15,246, as against 15,011 in 1085. Of these, one was the Primary department of the T. D. High School, Cochin, and the rest were indigenous schools. Adequate provision has been made in the Education Code for giving a start to these indigenous schools by way of special initial grants for text-books, furniture and equipment.

Night Schools.

199. The number of night schools that worked during the year for the special benefit of the working classes was 13, of which 12 were Sirkar and 1 aided. The strength of the 12 Sirkar night schools was 738, as against 740 in 1085.

Female education.

200. Female education continued to make satisfactory progress. In the curricula for Girls' schools, only those subjects that are really useful to the girls, and which give a distinctly domestic trend to female education, are included. Special arrangements were made for training female teachers by opening a separate section for them in the Sirkar Training school. The total number of Girls' schools in the State was 53 (33 Sirkar and 20 aided), as against 57 (33 Sirkar and 24 aided) in 1085. The number of girls attending the Sirkar and the aided schools fell from 6,563 in 1085 to 5,923 in the year under report. The decrease in the number and strength of these schools was due to the removal of 4 schools from the aided list. The total number of girls in the Sirkar schools for boys and girls was 5,633, as against 5,441 in 1085 and in aided schools for boys and girls was 4,498, as against 6,156. Of the 33 Sirkar schools for girls during the year, one was the Victoria Jubilee Girls' Literary and Industrial School, 5 were Lower Secondary schools and 27 were Primary schools, and out of the 20 aided schools, one was the St. Teresa's Convent Girls' High School, 2 Lower Secondary, 15 Primary and 2 Special schools. The total number of girls under instruction during the year was 15,139, as against 15,699 in 1085. Hindus and Christians have, as in previous years, taken most advantage of the facilities afforded for female education. Special attention was paid during the year to the teaching of music and needle-work. Arrangements have been made for periodical inspection of the teaching of music and needle-work in the Girls' school by competent teachers. Special text books on music according to the curricula were prepared.

Normal School.

201. As in previous years, there were two fully developed High Schools for girls, *viz.*, the V. J. G. High School maintained by the Sirkar and the St. Teresa's Convent High School (aided). 8 and 7 girls respectively were sent for the School Leaving Certificate Examination, of whom 3 passed from each school, the percentage of passes being 38 and 43 respectively. The constitution of the V. J. G. High School underwent a thorough change during the year. In June 1911, the Girls' Industrial section of the Government Technical and Industrial School was amalgamated with this school. Ample provision has been made in the school for the girls desiring to go up for the School Leaving Certificate Examination in

subjects best suited to them, while those wishing to take up special courses of study, such as, Science, Mathematics, etc., are taught in the Sirkar High school for boys. It is gratifying to note that the Industrial Section has become very popular. The training class attached to the V. J. G. High School was removed to the Sirkar Training School in February 1911.

202. The old Normal school as completely reorganised with a view to meet modern requirements was opened in June 1911. The school now provides for training both men and women in the Lower Elementary, Higher Elementary and Secondary stages.

203. The strength of the school was 230 (172 males and 58 females), as against 112 (all males) in 1085, the average strength and attendance in the two sections together being 166 and 145·2 respectively. Of the total strength of 230 at the end of the year, 115 were candidates undergoing regular training, 6 were drawing-masters undergoing training in drawing, 8 were students in the Lower Secondary department of the practising branch and 101 were students in the Primary department of the practising branch. Three public examinations were held during the year (1) Preliminary Certificate examination, (2) Examination for the old students of the Normal school and (3) Preliminary practical test in elocution and blackboard work. The total cost of the establishment of the Training School during the year, was Rs. 9,351, as against Rs. 1,746 under the old scheme.

204. Under the scheme for co-operation and joint action between the Educational departments of Travancore and Cochin, the graduate teachers of the State are to be trained in the Training College at Trivandrum.

205. The Government Technical and Industrial school was opened in September 1910. There was a girls' section attached to the Industrial school, but it was removed to the V. J. G. High School. The industrial and technical subjects in the boys' section are lacquer work, slojd, electro-plating and gilding, bell-metal work, mat-making, rattan and bamboo work, black-smiths' work, weaving, carpentry and carving, short-hand, type-writing, book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, commercial correspondence, commercial geography and vernacular commercial subjects. The strength of the Technical section was 57 and of the Industrial section (boys only) 121, thus making a total of 178. The average attendance in the technical and industrial sections was 88 per cent. and 86 per cent. respectively. The total expenditure on the school during the year was Rs. 15,355. There were 9 aided special schools, as against 8 in the previous year. The total grant given by the Sirkar to these 9 schools was Rs. 1,917, as against Rs. 2,355 in 1085. Special Schools.

206. Of the 780 and 796 teachers employed in Sirkar and aided schools in 1086, 325 and 165 were trained men, as against 277 and 146 respectively in 1085. There was thus an increase in the number of trained teachers both in the Sirkar and aided schools. Qualifications of teachers.

207. Besides the Special Educational Officer, the inspecting staff consisted of the Chief Inspector of Schools and three Deputy Inspectors as in the previous year. Inspecting staff.

208. The old system of grants-in-aid consisting of (1) salary grants, (2) fixed grants and (3) attendance grants continued during the year. With the passing of the Education Code, a more liberal system of grants-in-aid has been introduced. The actual amount disbursed as grants-in-aid during the year was Rs. 30,061, as against Rs. 30,331 in 1085 and Rs. 21,633 in 1084. The slight decrease in the amount of grants disbursed during the year was due to the removal of certain schools from the aided list and to the amalgamation of the Mar Ignatius High School, Kunnamkulam, with the District High School. 8 new schools were brought on the aided list and increased grants were given to 11 schools. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 993 was spent as grants-in-aid to public libraries and reading rooms, Grants-in-aid.

Rs. 236 in the shape of other grants and Rs. 5,554 as stipends and scholarships. In addition to the scholarships allowed in the Government Technical and Industrial school and the stipends to the students undergoing training, 77 scholarships of different values have been provided. The old system of free scholarships was done away with.

Co-operation and joint action with Travancore.

209. The Special Educational Officer visited Trivandrum during the year under report and the following questions relating to the appointment of a Joint School Final Board for Cochin and Travancore and other educational matters were discussed with the Director of Public Instruction, Travancore:—(a) the formation of a Joint School Final Board for Cochin and Travancore, (b) the revision of the curricula in Travancore and Cochin for Elementary Mathematics, (c) the question of admission of pupils from Travancore, who go up for the School Final Examination, into the Ernakulam College, (d) the transfer of pupils between any two schools in different States, (e) the admission of students into the Madras Colleges with School Leaving Certificates from Travancore and Cochin, (f) the irregularities that have come to light in the matter of admission of pupils from Travancore and Cochin into schools in British territory, (g) the proposed conference of the Directors of Public Instruction, Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and the Special Educational Officer, Cochin, to be summoned by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the matters to be brought forward at the above conference by Travancore and Cochin jointly, (h) the question of the radius within which new schools should be recognised with reference to existing schools, (i) the contribution to the Madras University by the Travancore and Cochin States for loss in connection with the Matriculation Examination, owing to the introduction of the School Final Scheme in the two States. The thanks of the Darbar are due to the Travancore Government for their co-operation and joint action in matters of such importance in the educational policy of the State.

Financial.

210. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 70,102 and Rs. 2,78,827, as against Rs. 61,729 and Rs. 2,29,506 respectively in 1085, and the net expenditure to the Sirkar on education during the year was Rs. 2,08,724, or Rs. 40,947 more than in 1085. Of this, 15·8 per cent. was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 65·8 per cent. on Sirkar schools, and 14·9 per cent. on aided schools, as against 17·5, 59·5 and 18·1 per cent. respectively in the previous year. Classified according to the branches of instruction, 15·8 per cent. of the net outlay on education was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 3·7 per cent. on collegiate education, 15·5 per cent. on secondary education and 48·6 per cent. on primary education. There has been a gradual increase in expenditure under primary education since the re-organisation of 1083, the expenditure for 1083, 1084, 1085 and 1086 being Rs. 37,631, Rs. 53,931, Rs. 74,929 and Rs. 89,730 respectively.

Physical education.

211. Athletics continued to receive adequate attention during the year. The inter-school sports for all the schools of the State were, as usual, held at Trichur on the 19th, 20th and 21st December 1910.

Education of the junior members of His Highness' family.

212. The 10th Thampuran continued to be the Warden of the Common Residential Palace. There were 6 Thampurans residing in the Common Residential Palace during the year. Two Thampurans appeared for the Intermediate Examination, of whom one passed. The library and reading room attached to the Palace were made free use of by the wards.

Boys.

213. The 7th Thampuran continued to be the Guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family. The number of wards studying in the Trippunitarah school was 16, as against 12 in 1085. Physical exercise of the wards continued to receive careful attention.

214. The Palace girls' school opened in 1085 for the benefit of the girls of the Ruling Family continued to work satisfactorily under the management of the 7th Thampuran. The total strength of the school was 30 girls. The important change effected in this school during the year was the introduction of the teaching of English in addition to music and Sanskrit. Girls.

215. Both the schemes referred to in paragraph 213 of the report for 1085 continued to work successfully during the year, and the Darbar's special thanks are due to the 7th and 10th Thampurans for the deep interest they have taken in the management of these institutions.

216. The year's record of work shows progress in every direction. The Darbar are satisfied that with the adoption of the policy as laid down in the new Code, there are already signs of marked improvement in all directions and a greater earnestness amongst the promoters of education throughout the State, and they hope that the system of liberal grants will be worked simultaneously with efficient control and adequate inspection. The new movements towards encouraging Industrial and Technical education are full of hope for the future, but they require the constant care and diligent attention of the Director of Education. General remarks

## X. MISCELLANEOUS.

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

217. The Huzur Office continued to work as reorganised in 1083 divided into the following departments:—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial and Local and Legislative. The office routine was considerably reduced under the scheme of decentralization formulated and brought into force from 1st Mithunam 1085. Huzur Secretariat.

218. The work of printing the lists of old records in the Central Record was taken up during the year. Arrangements have been made for the examination, translation and printing of some old records in the Portuguese, Dutch and other languages. Central Record.

219. In addition to his work as Superintendent of Census Operations, Mr. C. Achyuta Menon continued during the year the work of compiling the State Manual and completed the same. The book was printed and issued during the year. The Manual follows generally, in plan and arrangement, the District Gazetteers of British India. The Registration Manual which was compiled in 1085 was printed and issued during the year. With the issue of the Registration Manual the work of codifying the rules and orders issued by the Darbar from time to time on matters of departmental administration, and of issuing the same in the form of departmental Manuals for the guidance of the departments concerned, may be considered to have practically closed. There now remains only the compilation of the Excise Manual and the Anchal Manual, the preparation of which is now in progress. The State Manual. Departmental Manuals.

220. Mr. C. Achyuta Menon, B. A., continued to be the Superintendent of Census operations in the State. The work done during the year in connection with the Census is summarised below:— Census.

(1) The numbering of houses and the preparation of house registers were commenced in the 1st week of Chingom and completed by the 10th Kanni.

(2) In Thulam and Vrischigom, classes were held in different centres for the instruction of Supervisors, who in their turn held classes for the instruction of Enumerators and also inspected the house numbering in Vrischigom and Dhanu.

(3) The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 10th of Makaram and completed by the 10th of Kumbhom. Before the 25th Kumbhom this preliminary enumeration was checked by the Supervisors and the Charge Superintendents.

(4) The final enumeration was carried out on the morning of the 28th Kumbhom, travellers and the houseless poor being enumerated on the previous night.

(5) The schedule books, the Enumerators' abstracts and Circle Abstracts were received in the Head office between the 29th Kumbhom and the 2nd of

Meenom, and the provisional totals were prepared and wired to the Census Commissioner for India on the 2nd of Meenom.

The abstraction and tabulation office was organised on the 1st Meenom and work commenced the next day. Slip-copying was completed by the end of Medom and sorting was nearly completed by the end of the year.

Total population. 221. The total population of the State, which was 8,12,025 according to the Census of 1901, rose to 9,18,110 according to the Census of 1911, which gives a mean density of 647·58 per square mile, as against 596·42 in 1901. There has thus been an increase of 13·1 per cent. during the last decade, as against an increase of 12·35 during the previous decade. The total expenditure during the year on account of the Census operations was Rs. 10,534.

## MILITARY.

Nair Brigade. 222. The Nair Brigade (including the Infantry and the Artillery) consisted of 23 officers and 244 men at the beginning of the year. During the year there were three dismissals, three deaths, four resignations, 14 discharges on pension or gratuity, 12 deserters and 34 admissions. Thus the total strength, at the end of the year, was 23 officers and 242 men, as against the sanctioned strength of 23 officers and 251 men.

State Band. 223. The strength of the State Band continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 20— one Band Master, one Jamadar, one Havildar and 17 Musicians.

His Highness' Body-guard. 224. The actual strength of His Highness' Body Guard at the end of the year was 10, the same as in the previous year, consisting of one Jamadar, one Havildar, one Naick and seven troopers, as against the sanctioned strength of 16.

Duties of the men. 225. In the Infantry, the superior officers were armed with swords and the inferior officers and sepoys with muzzle-loading carbines. In His Highness the Raja's Body Guard, the Jamadar was armed with a sword and a revolver and the other officers and the troopers with swords, lances and pistols. In the Artillery, there were four muzzle-loading cannon with accessories complete as in previous years, and they were, as usual, used for State ceremonial purposes only. The men in the Infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasion arises.

Expenditure. 226. The total expenditure of the Military department and of the State Band was Rs. 38,339 and Rs. 7,081 respectively, as against Rs. 39,354 and Rs. 7,102 in the previous year.

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Import permits. 227. During the year 64 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, etc.

Licenses for sale. 228. Under Regulation II of 1084, 136 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire works were issued during the year. Of these, 23 were for dealing in English gunpowder, caps, shots, etc., 5 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre and 108 for the manufacture and sale of fireworks, etc.

## THE SIRKAR PRESS

229. The improved system of working, *viz.*, the system of paying for outturn introduced in the Press in 1085 continued to work during the year under report, and the staff was strengthened by the appointment of an accountant and 4 temporary compositors. As a result of the working of the new system, the quantity of work turned out in all the sections of the Press showed considerable improvement. The receipts and expenditure of the Press amounted to Rs. 4,957 and Rs. 11,050, as against Rs. 3,416 and Rs. 12,052 respectively in the previous year.

## STATIONERY.

230. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganur, Devaswoms, Town Councils, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,259, as against

Rs. 1,847 in the previous year. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all the offices in the State was Rs. 24,972, as against Rs. 22,906 in the previous year.

## SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

### *Ethnography.*

231. During the year materials for the preparation of the second Volume of the 'Cochin Tribes and Castes' were collected. Investigations into the manners and customs of the castes referred to in paragraph 229 of the report for 1085 except the Syrian Christians were completed and manuscripts made ready for printing. The printing is now in progress and the second volume is expected to be published before the end of 1911. The book will be illustrated and will contain an introductory chapter by Dr. A. H. Keane, formerly Vice-President of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. With the publication of this volume, the Ethnographical survey of the State started so long ago as April 1902 may be considered to be complete. The expenditure incurred during the year on account of Ethnographical Survey amounted to Rs. 867, as against Rs. 2,400 in 1085.

### *Geological Survey.*

232. The State Geologist was engaged for the most part of the year in the examination and investigation of exposures of rocks. The cursory examination of the whole State was completed and the detailed examination undertaken. The taluks of Mukundapuram and Trichur were mapped showing the parts examined. The results of the investigations conducted are given in the scientific portion of his report, which will be published for general information. The cost of the establishment during the year was Rs. 7,115, as against Rs. 7,140, the revised estimate of 1086.

### *Archæology.*

233. Ruins and monuments of historical and archæological interest continued to be under the supervision of the Public Works department. There were only two new discoveries during the year.

## CRANGANUR.

234. Cranganur is a small principality with an area of 18¾ square miles and a population of 33,193 according to the Census of 1911. The Chief pays a tribute of Rs. 6,857 to the State. But the Cranganur taluk is administered as part of the State, although financially separate.

235. The subjoined statement exhibits the financial condition of the principality at the beginning and at the end of the year under report.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | Cash in the Cranganur Treasury | Rs. | 45,871 | | Disbursements under service heads ... | Rs. | 1,10,464 |
| | Investment ... | ,, | 2,00,985 | | Do. do debt heads ... | ,, | 39,588 |
| | Total ... | ,, | 2,46,856 | | Total ... | ,, | 1,50,052 |
| Receipts under service heads ... | | ,, | 1,05,874 | Closing balance | Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ... | ,, | 34,662 |
| Do. do debt heads ... | | ,, | 34,124 | | Investments ... | ,, | 2,02,140 |
| | Total ... | ,, | 1,39,998 | | Total ... | ,, | 2,36,802 |
| | Grand Total ... | ,, | 3,86,854 | | Grand Total ... | ,, | 3,86,854 |

A sum of Rs. 1,155 was invested during the year in fixed deposits in the Bank of Madras.

## THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

236. Particulars regarding the Newspapers and Magazines published in the State in 1086 are given below:—

| Names of Newspapers | Language of publication | Place of publication | Daily, weekly or otherwise | Circulation No. | Tone and position of the journal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Messenger of the Sacred Heart ... | Malayalam | Ernakulam | Monthly | 400 | Religious |
| Lakshmi Bhai ... | do. | Trichur | do. | 1,000 | Literary & social |
| Prachina Tharaka ... | do. | do. | Bi-monthly | 280 | General |
| Kerala Chinthamani ... | do. | do. | Monthly | 600 | General & political |
| Suvisesha Vemaazhu ... | do. | Kunnamkulam | Once in 2 months | 325 | Religious |
| Atma Poshini ... | do. | Kunnamkulam | Monthly | 300 | Religious |
| Bahu Rasam ... | do. | Ernakulam | do. | 1,200 | Political & social |
| Malabar Islam ... | do. | Mattancheri | Weekly | 600 | Religious |
| Swajana Mitram ... | do. | do. | do. | 1,075 | General & political |
| Kavana Kaumudi. ... | do. | Trichur | Monthly | 500 | Literary |
| Sathia Nadam ... | do. | Ernakulam | Weekly | 1,000 | Religious & social |
| Yogakshemam ... | do. | Tripunithura | Monthly | 1,200 | Educational & social |
| Mangalodayam ... | do. and Sanskrit | Trichur | Monthly | 600 | Literary and social |

237. Vernacular journalism in the State continued to show improvement and was conducted on moderate principles. The press room system continued and was availed of to an appreciable extent.

# CHAPTER VI.

## CONCLUSION.

THE changes that have taken place in the administrative departments of the State during the years 1083 to 1085 have been summarised in the concluding paragraphs of the Administration Reports for those years.

The work of re-adjusting the whole administrative machinery was practically concluded with the close of 1085, and the Darbar were therefore able to take a comprehensive review of the net results of all these changes in the year of this report, and they are pleased to record their satisfaction that these results so far have been eminently successful. Every department of the State has now been reconstituted, enlarged and equipped so as to meet the growing demand of a progressive administration. The finances will no longer hamper the Darbar. On the other hand, they show healthy signs of gradual expansion. All the uncertain elements that are likely to disturb the equilibrium of the finances have either been removed or brought under adequate control. The State has therefore entered into a period of healthy prosperity after years of difficulty and struggle as to the ways and means required to provide for all the requirements of the different administrative departments. The year of this report has closed with a considerable surplus showing a total revenue of just over 43½ lakhs making an advance of nearly four lakhs over that of the previous year and ten lakhs over that of the year 1083. The expenditure on the other hand, while providing for enhanced grants under the main heads of internal administration, remains practically what it was 5 years ago, *i.e.*, in 1082. The grants under (1)Education, (2)Medical, Sanitation and Conservancy and (3) Public Works, have increased from Rs. 1,36,859, Rs. 92,146 and Rs. 2,77,316, in 1082 to Rs. 2,78,827, Rs. 2,55,418 and Rs. 4,72,178 respectively in 1086. Considerable advance has been made in the development of municipal government in important towns and in formulating sanitary schemes on a large scale for the Capital of the State. The educational policy has been definitely laid down after mature discussion. Sufficient impetus has been given for the development of industrial education on practical lines and the pay and prospects of the teachers of all grades have been improved at an additional cost of Rs. 66,291 per annum. An annual increase of 3 lakhs has been provided for as recurring charges on account of the establishments owing to the several reorganisations effected. One debenture loan of 10 lakhs has been fully paid up, and sufficient funds have been accumulated from the surpluses and invested towards the repayment of the second debenture loan. During the year under report, the net liabilities were reduced by a sum of 8 lakhs, and the State debts now amount only to Rs. 1,43,851, as against Rs. 9,47,592 at the beginning of the year, Rs. 15,77,128 the year before, and Rs. 22,63,364 the year previous to that. These satisfactory results must chiefly be attributed to the development of the resources of the State in all directions without imposing any fresh burden on the people. The revenues have augmented by 10 lakhs during the past three years, and the Darbar have adopted a liberal policy of expenditure in all the important branches of internal administration. In regard to departmental establishments, they are satisfied that a healthier spirit prevails throughout from the lowest public servant to the head in each department, and considerable progress has been made recently in regard to His Highness' beneficent policy of enlisting all available local talents in the service of the Darbar. In paragraph 7 of the Diwan's Proceedings dated 16th October, 1910, the Darbar's policy in regard to this matter was clearly enunciated as follows:—

"In the last Administration Report written by Mr. (now Diwan Bahadur) Rajagopala Chari as Diwan of Cochin, which is for the year 1075, he made the following observations in the concluding chapter:—

'In a small State like Cochin, where the highly paid appointments are comparatively few, the introduction of officers from outside even for short periods, requires some explanation, and I therefore feel it due to the Darbar to place on record the fact that every application that was sent up to the Madras Government for the loan of an Officer was so sent up after most careful consideration, and after the Darbar was satisfied in each case that the reorganisation of the department concerned could not with safety be entrusted to other than an officer well trained in that kind of work. Nor can it be forgotten that the Officers of the Madras Service lent to the Darbar have been so lent for specific periods, and that at the end of each such period the department concerned will be in a condition when it can be safely entrusted to an Officer of the permanent service, should a suitable man be forthcoming'.

"The Darbar are now pleased to be able to record that the policy embodied in these observations has, during the past decade, been fully adhered to and has since developed on the lines therein indicated to such a satisfactory extent that they are now encouraged to take more definite steps to provide for the necessary measures that will enable the selection of men within the State, whether in permanent service or not, to high positions of trust and responsibility. Special departments require special training, and so long as suitable men are forthcoming, the Darbar have been and will be prepared to provide for such training to them according to Darbar's discretion, and now that all the important reorganisations have been completed and the administrative departments are placed on what the Darbar believe to be a sound and efficient footing, it is necessary that a continuity of this policy may be ensured so that there may not be any necessity for seeking special help of officers from outside at any particular period in the future".

Till the close of 1086, the position of a Head of department, which was previously held by special officers from outside, has been bestowed on officers of His Highness' Government in the case of the Land Revenue, Forest, Police and Account departments. The Heads of the Account, Police and Forest departments have all been specially trained, the officer appointed for the Forest being due next month to take up his new appointment. There are still under training others in the public service of the State for responsible posts, such as the Superintendent of Agriculture, Assistants in the Account department and Executive Officers of the Public Works and Forest departments. The former has been deputed to Europe and the latter to Madras and Dehra Dun respectively. Adequate scope has been provided in the revision of departmental establishments to afford a training ground to junior officers for gaining administrative experience, so that, in the future, there may not be any necessity to send men outside the State for any special course of training. The pay and prospects of all the departmental establishments have been considerably improved. From the above, the general trend of the policy of His Highness' Darbar will be apparent. His Highness' Darbar are always and will ever be anxious to select the best men for all responsible positions of administrative authority in the State and must naturally look to the men at their disposal first before indenting on other Governments or going in for men outside the State. The policy as laid down and practised being clearly understood, there is every hope that, in the course of a few years more, suitable men will be forthcoming within the State for all important posts of trust and responsibility.

In concluding this report, I must again record my appreciation of the whole-hearted support and loyal co-operation of the State officers, all of whom have carried out the Darbar's policy with personal interest and zeal. Without their willing co-operation, it would not have been possible to achieve any satisfactory results. What has been achieved, His Highness' Government acknowledge as being largely due to good work all round, which has been acknowledged and commended in the usual departmental reviews of the year's administration. I take this opportunity of thanking all the heads of departments on behalf of His Highness' Darbar for their valuable services.

CAMP-MADRAS,
November 9, 1911.

A. R. BANERJI,
DIWAN OF COCHIN.

# APPENDIX.

Chapter I.

## (i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1086 M. E.

GENERAL.

| Serial No. | Name of officer | Appointment | Period From | Period To | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 |
| | **Residency** | | | | |
| 1 | R. C. C. Carr, Esquire ... | Resident in Travancore and Cochin ... | 1- 1-86 | 22- 2-86 | |
| 2 | A. T. Forbes, Esquire ... | Do | 23- 2-86 | 32-12-86 | |
| 3 | Capt. R. E. G. Berkeley ... | Assistant Do | | | |
| 4 | H. C. Perkins, Esquire ... | Medical Officer in charge | | | |
| | **Palace** | | | | |
| 1 | A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer ... | Ag. Sarvadhikariakar | 1- 1-86 | 12- 2-86 | |
| 2 | C. S. Gopaladesikachariar ... | Sarvadhikariakar | 19- 2-86<br>25-11-86 | 30-10-86<br>32-12-86 | On privilege leave till 18- 2-86<br>On privilege leave from 31-10-86 to 24-11-86 |
| 3 | K. Ramavurma Raja, B.A. ... | Special Palace Officer | | | |
| | **General Administration** | | | | |
| 4 | A. R. Banerji, M. A., I. C. S. ... | Diwan | | | |
| 5 | M. Sankara Menon, B. A. ... | Secretary to the Diwan | | | |
| 6 | K. Sanku Wariyar, B. A. ... | Comptroller of Accounts | | | |
| | **Revenue** | | | | |
| 7 | V. T. Krishnamachari, B. A. & B.L. | Diwan Peishkar | 1- 1-86 | 28- 7-86 | Reverted to British service from 29- 7-86 |
| 8 | K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L. ... | Do | 29- 7-86 | 32-12-86 | |
| 9 | E. H. Johnstone, D. D. R. ... | Conservator of Forests | | | |
| 10 | G. R. Grubb, M. A. ,M. A. I. ... | Tramway Engineer | 1- 1-86 | 14- 7-86 | On privilege leave from 15-7-86 to 5-10-86 |
| 11 | E. C. King ... | Assistant to the Tramway Engineer in charge | 15- 7-86 | 5-10-86 | |
| 12 | G. R. Grubb, M. A., M. A. I. ... | Tramway Engineer | 6-10-86 | 32-12-86 | |
| 13 | H. W. M. Brown ... | Superintendent of Excise | | | |
| 14 | P. C. Job, B. A. ... | Superintendent of Stamps | | | |
| | **Judicial** | | | | |
| 15 | V. Kelu Eradi ... | Chief Judge | 1- 1-86 | 5- 7-86 | On privilege leave from 6-7-86 to 28-7-86 |
| 16 | K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L. ... | Ag. Chief Judge | 6- 7-86 | 28- 7 86 | |
| 17 | V. Kelu Eradi ... | Chief Judge | 29- 7-86 | 32-12-86 | |
| 18 | K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L. ... | Puisne Judge | 1- 1-86 | 5- 7-86 | Acting Chief Judge from 6-7-86 to 28-7-86 & Diwan Peishkar from 29-7-86 |
| 19 | T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L.... | Ag. Puisne Judge<br>Puisne Judge | 6- 7-86<br>29- 7-86 | 28- 7-86<br>32-12-86 | |
| 20 | P. Cheriyan, B. A. & B. L. ... | Puisne Judge | 1- 1-86 | 19- 4-86 | Reverted to Travancore service from 20-4-86 |
| 21 | F. J. De' Rozario ... | Do | 30- 4-86 | 32-12-86 | |
| 22 | C. Achyutha Menon, B. A. ... | District Magistrate | | | On deputation as Superintendent of Census |
| 23 | B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L.... | Ag. Do | | | |
| 24 | A. W. Rice ... | Police Inspector in charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police | 1- 1-86 | 16- 1-86 | |
| 25 | M. A. Chakko, B. A. ... | Superintendent of Police & Commandant, Nair Brigade | 17- 1-86 | 32-12-86 | Under training till 17-1-86 |
| 26 | V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ... | District & Sessions Judge, Anjikaimal | | | On other duty and on privilege leave from 6-1-86 to 5-4-86 |
| 27 | P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L. | Ag. Do do<br>Permanent Do do | 1- 1-86<br>29- 7-86 | 28- 7-86<br>32-12-86 | |
| 28 | V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ... | Ag. District & Sessions Judge, Trichur | 1- 1-86 | 5- 1-86 | |
| 29 | T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L.... | District & Sessions Judge, Trichur | 6- 1-86 | 5- 4-86 | |
| 30 | V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ... | Ag. Do do<br>Permanent Do do | 6- 4-86<br>29- 7-86 | 28- 7-86<br>32-12-86 | |
| 31 | C. Anthappayi, B.A. ... | Superintendent of Registration | | | |

N. B.—Column 4 is left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1086 M. E.—(*Continued*).

| Serial No. | Name of officer | Appointment | Period From | Period To | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 |
| 32 | T. A. Anantha Rama Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ... | Government Advocate & Law Officer | 1- 1-86 | 3- 7-86 | On privilege leave from 4-7-86 to 30-7-86 |
| 33 | T. M. Krishna Menon, B.A. & B. L. | Ag. Do | 4- 7-86 | 30- 7-86 | |
| 34 | T. A. Anantha Rama Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ... | Government Advocate & Law Officer | 1- 8-86 | 32-12-86 | |
| 35 | A. C. Augustus ... | Superintendent, Central Jail | 1- 1-86 | 16- 8-86 | On privilege leave from 17-8-86 to 10-11-86 |
| 36 | M. B. Labouchardiere ... | Ag. Do | 17- 8-86 | 10-11-86 | |
| 37 | A. C. Augustus ... | Superintendent, Central Jail | 11-11-86 | 32-12-86 | |
| | **Miscellaneous** | | | | |
| 38 | T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A. ... | Superintendent of Devaswoms & Oottupurahs | | | |
| 39 | H. C. Gill, A. M. I. C. E. ... | Ag. Chief Engineer | 1- 1-86 | 10- 9-86 | |
| 40 | G. E. Browning, A. M. I. C. E. ... | Chief Engineer | 11- 9-86 | 32-12-86 | On leave till 11-9-86 |
| 41 | J. V. Pope, M. A. ... | Special Educational Officer | | | |
| 42 | F. S. Davies, B. A. ... | Principal, Ernakulam College | | | |
| 43 | C. Mathai, B. A. ... | Chief Inspector of schools | | | |
| 44 | G. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. & S. ... | Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer | | | |
| 45 | J. I. Chandy, B. A. ... | Superintendent of Anchal | | | |
| 46 | K. K. Sen Gupta, M. A., B. Sc. ... | State Geologist | | | |
| 47 | A. S. F. Mody, A. M. I. C. E. ... | Special water works Engineer | 3- 8-86 | 32-12-86 | |
| 48 | Lieut. T. A. Bassett ... | Master Attendant, Sirkar Ports | 1- 1-86 | 17- 9-86 | On three months' leave from 18-9-86 |
| 49 | Lieut. L. B. Clarke ... | Ag. Do | 18- 9-86 | 16-12-86 | |
| 50 | Lieut. T. A. Bassett ... | Master Attendant, Sirkar Ports | 17-12-86 | 32-12-86 | |

N. B.—Column 4 is left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

Chapter III.

## (ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1086 M. E.

LEGISLATION

| Serial No. | Description | Whether adapted from British Indian Acts | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges | Yes | Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076 |
| 2 | Regulation II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court | ,, | Do |
| 3 | Regulation III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in Cochin | ,, | Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Regulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 1083 and Regulation VII of 1084 |
| 4 | Regulation IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges and for defining the respective powers | ,, | Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076 |
| 5 | Regulation I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts | ,, | Do |
| 6 | Regulation II of 1038—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036 | ,, | |
| 7 | Regulation I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts | ,, | Amended by Regulation II of 1071 |
| 8 | Regulation II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers | ,, | |
| 9 | Regulation I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction | ,, | Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076 |
| 10 | Regulation III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases | ,, | |
| 11 | Regulation I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, &c., used in contraband trade | ,, | Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077, partly by Regulation V 1083 and partly by Regulation VII of 1084 |
| 12 | Regulation I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts | ,, | Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076 and Regulation IV of 1084 |
| 13 | Regulation I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin | ,, | Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1075 |
| 14 | Regulation I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code | ,, | Amended by Regulation VIII of 1084 |
| 15 | Regulation II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore | ,, | |
| 16 | Regulation I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, &c. | No | Amended by Regulation I of 1080 |
| 17 | Regulation I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State | Yes | |
| 18 | Regulation I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, &c. | ,, | |
| 19 | Regulation II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes | ,, | Amended by Regulation IV of 1074 |
| 20 | Do II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041 | ,, | |
| 21 | Do III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation | ,, | |
| 22 | Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague | ,, | |
| 23 | Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation | ,, | |
| 24 | Do II of 1074—Survey Regulation | ,, | |
| 25 | Do IV of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1070 | ,, | |
| 26 | Do V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation | ,, | |
| 27 | Do I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation | ,, | |
| 28 | Do III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation | ,, | |
| 29 | Do IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal | ,, | |
| 30 | Regulation I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation | ,, | |
| 31 | Do II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation | No | Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083 |
| 32 | Do III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation | ,, | Amended by Regulation IV of 1084 |
| 33 | Regulation IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial Officers | Yes | |
| 34 | Do V of 1076—The Coffee-Stealing Prevention Regulation | ,, | |
| 35 | Do VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation | ,, | |
| 36 | Do VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State | ,, | |

## (ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1086 M. E.— *(Continued).*



| Serial No. | Description | Whether adapted from British Indian Acts | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | Regulation VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation | Yes | |
| 38 | Do I of 1077—The Abkari do | ,, | |
| 39 | Do I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code | ,, | Amended by Regulation III of 1083 |
| 40 | Do II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation | ,, | |
| 41 | Do III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation | ,, | |
| 42 | Do IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076 | No | |
| 43 | Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872 | Yes | Brought into force from 1st Meenom 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated and February 1905 |
| 44 | Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062 | No | |
| 45 | Do II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation | Yes | |
| 46 | Do III of 1080—The Forest Regulation | ,, | |
| 47 | Do IV of 1080—The Companies Regulation | ,, | Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083 |
| 48 | Do I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation | No | |
| 49 | Do II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation | Yes | Partly amended by Regulation IV of 1086 |
| 50 | Do III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation | ,, | |
| 51 | Do I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation | ,, | |
| 52 | Do II of 1082—The Ports do | ,, | |
| 53 | Do III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation | ,, | |
| 54 | Do IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation | ,, | |
| 55 | Do V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation | ,, | |
| 56 | Do I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the Appeal suit No. I of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal | ,, | |
| 57 | Do II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076 | No | |
| 58 | Do III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code | Yes | |
| 59 | Do IV of 1083— The Revenue Recovery Regulation | ,, | |
| 60 | Do V of 1083—The Salt Regulation | ,, | |
| 61 | Do VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation | ,, | |
| 62 | Do VII of 1083—The Factories do | ,, | |
| 63 | The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments) | ,, | Brought into force from 1st Chingom 1084 by His Highness Proclamation dated 14th August 1908 |
| 64 | Regulation I of 1084—a Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants | ,, | |
| 65 | Do II of 1084—The Arms Regulation | ,, | |
| 66 | Do III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation | ,, | |
| 67 | Do IV of 1084—The Civil Courts Amendment Regulation | ,, | |
| 68 | Do V of 1084—The Registration Regulation | ,, | |
| 69 | Do VI of 1084—The Lepers do | ,, | |
| 70 | Do VII of 1084—The Tobacco Regulation | ,, | |
| 71 | Do VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code | ,, | |
| 72 | Do I of 1085—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation | ,, | Partly amended by Regulation III of 1086 |
| 73 | Do I of 1086—Cochin Census do | ,, | |
| 74 | Do II of 1086—Cochin Criminal Procedure Code | ,, | |
| 75 | Do III of 1086—A Regulation to Amend Regulation I of 1085 | ,, | |
| 76 | Do IV of 1086—A Regulation to Amend Regulation II of 1081 | ,, | |

Chapter V.

## (iii) Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

*A—Season and rainfall.*

| Stations | Chingom | Kanni | Thulam | Vrischigom | Dhanu | Makarom | Kumbhom | Meenom | Medom | Edavom | Mithunom | Karkadagom | Total | Total for past year | Average of past 5 years | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ernakulam | 5·49 | 12·41 | 21·25 | 1·75 | ... | ... | 0·15 | 0·47 | 5·95 | 31·70 | 32·37 | 13·90 | 125·74 | 101·56 | 111·00 | |
| Mattancheri | 5·95 | 12·33 | 21·15 | 1·54 | ... | 0·95 | ... | 0·25 | 8·80 | 33·01 | 23·74 | 12·56 | 119·81 | 111·25 | ... | |
| Cranganur | 5·02 | 8·15 | 17·42 | 9·79 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·94 | 38·28 | 23·65 | 17·17 | 121·42 | 107·10 | ... | |
| Irinjalakuda | 5·41 | 12·98 | 17·79 | 11·58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·47 | 32·78 | 26·39 | 20·02 | 133·42 | 91·02 | ... | |
| Trichur | 6·25 | 8·62 | 18·19 | 4·49 | ... | 0·22 | ... | ... | 3·58 | 32·33 | 30·30 | 19·81 | 123·82 | 87·89 | 129·04 | |
| Wadakkancheri | 5·40 | 6·63 | 18·06 | 2·42 | ... | ... | 0·06 | 0·01 | 3·30 | 26·36 | 27·21 | 22·57 | 112·0[illegible] | 71·85 | ... | |
| Chittur | 3·81 | 7·47 | 13·49 | 1·89 | ... | ... | 1·08 | ... | 0·20 | 14·84 | 23·02 | 15·57 | 81·3[illegible] | 59·60 | 74·61 | |
| Total for the State | 37·39 | 68·59 | 127·35 | 33·46 | ... | 1·17 | 1·59 | 0·73 | 29·74 | 209·38 | 186·68 | 121·63 | 817·6 | 633·27 | 314·65 | |

## (iv) Statement as to the prices of staple food grains.

*B.—Staple food grains.*

| Articles | Prices of food grains per maund of 82⅔ lbs. During Karkadagom 1085 Rs. | A. | P. | During Karkadagom 1086 Rs. | A. | P. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice (husked) ... | 5 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 5 | |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 5 | |
| Peas ... ... ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 2 | |
| Dholl ... ... ... | 5 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 15 | 2 | |
| Gram ... ... ... | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 7 | |
| Til or Gingelly ... ... | 9 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 8 | |
| Green peas ... ... | 4 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 1 | |
| Bengal gram ... ... | 5 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 6 | |

## (v) Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E

*C.—Agricultural stock.*

| Name of Taluk | Year | Horses and cattle: Bullocks | Cows | Buffaloes: Male | Buffaloes: Female | Horses | Asses | Sheep and goats | Ploughs: With 2 bullocks | Ploughs: With 4 bullocks | Carts: Riding | Carts: Load carrying | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Cochin-Kanayannur ... | 1086 | 10,418 | 9,432 | 651 | 328 | 41 | ... | 4,582 | 3,958 | ... | 125 | 23 | |
| Cranganur ... | ,, | 550 | 1,623 | 117 | 298 | 3 | ... | 661 | 63 | ... | ... | 3 | |
| Mukundapuram ... | ,, | 17,573 | 9,987 | 3,780 | 2,610 | 58 | 7 | 4,598 | 11,260 | ... | 142 | 420 | |
| Trichur ... | ,, | 10,920 | 11,975 | 7,299 | 2,387 | 96 | 10 | 4,600 | 8,777 | ... | 294 | 685 | |
| Talapilli ... | ,, | 10,861 | 11,006 | 14,444 | 1,147 | 7 | ... | 12,164 | 12,431 | ... | 290 | 217 | |
| Chittur ... | ,, | 8,198 | 8,527 | 6,885 | 2,574 | 87 | 115 | 6,798 | 9,929 | ... | 681 | 501 | |
| Total ... | | 58,520 | 52,550 | 33,176 | 9,344 | 292 | 132 | 33,403 | 46,418 | ... | 1,532 | 1,849 | |

(vi) Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

*D.—Abkari.*

| Taluks | Country Spirit | | Toddy | | Opium | | Ganja | | Total | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of shops | Rental | No. of shops | Total Abkari Rental | No. of shops | Rental | No. of shops | Rental | No. of shops | Rental | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Kanayanur ... ... ... ... | 204 | | 654 | *Rs. 2,09,218 | 95 | Rs. 14,000 | 22 | Rs. 5,000 | 995 | Rs. 2,28,218 | * Column 5 gives the revenue of both toddy and country spirit shops together. As the Abkari farm is sold as a whole, separate figures cannot be given. |
| Cochin ... ... ... ... | 503 | | 783 | | 28 | | 28 | | 1,342 | | |
| Mukundapuram.. ... ... ... | 217 | | 284 | | 14 | | 14 | | 529 | | |
| Trichur ... ... ... ... | 73 | | 80 | | 9 | | 9 | | 171 | | |
| Talapilli ... ... ... ... | 30 | | 78 | | 10 | | 10 | | 128 | | |
| Chittur ... ... ... ... | 21 | | 43 | | 7 | | 7 | | 78 | | |
| Cranganur ... ... ... ... | 127 | | 127 | | 3 | | 3 | | 260 | | |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 1,265 | | 2,049 | | 96 | | 93 | | 3,503 | | |

(vii) Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1086 M. E.

*E.—Police.*

| Description of office | Number | Pay of grade | Total cost | Punishments: Dismissed | Punishments: Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally | Punishments: Punished judicially | Rewards: By promotion | Rewards: By money | Education: Number able to read and write | Education: Number under instruction | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | | | |
| Superintendent and Commandant of the Nair Brigade ... | 1 | 425 | 425 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | |
| First grade Inspector ... ... | 1 | 125 | 125 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| Second grade Inspectors... ... | 2 | 100 | 200 | .. | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | |
| Head quarter Inspector ... ... | 1 | 70 | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| Reserve Sub-Inspector ... ... | 1 | 35 | 35 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| Senior Drill Instructor ... ... | 1 | 30 | 30 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| Junior Drill Instructor ... ... | 1 | 18 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | |
| Gymnastic Instructor ... ... | 1 | 20 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| First grade Sub-Inspectors ... | 4 | 40 | 160 | .. | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | |
| Office Sub-Inspector ... .. | 1 | 30 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | |
| Second grade Sub-Inspectors ... | 5 | 30 | 150 | ... | 11 | .. | .. | ... | 5 | ... | |
| Third grade Sub-Inspectors ... | 4 | 25 | 100 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | |
| Chief Head constable ... ... | 1 | 20 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | |
| First grade Head constables ... | 9 | 20 | 180 | ... | 11 | .. | ... | 2 | 9 | ... | |
| Second grade Head constables ... | 12 | 15 | 180 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 3 | 12 | ... | |
| Third grade Head constables ... | 18 | 12 | 216 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | 3 | 18 | ... | |
| Bugler ... ... ... ... | 1 | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| First class constables ... ... | 155 | 8 | 1,240 | ... | 89 | .. | ... | 22 | 155 | .. | |
| Second class constables ... ... | 322 | 7 | 2,254 | 3 | 295 | ... | 3 | 37 | 322 | ... | |
| Total ... | 541 | ... | 5,463 | 4 | 442 | .. | 4 | 71 | 541 | .. | |

(viii) Comparative Statement of cases (under the C. P. C.) handled by the Police during the years 1085 and 1086 M. E.

| Division. | Cases. | | | | | | Persons. | | | | | | Property. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1085 | | | 1086 | | | 1085 | | | 1086 | | | 1085 | | | 1086 | | | |
| | Charged. | Detected. | Percentage. | Charged. | Detected. | Percentage. | Tried. | Convicted. | Percentage. | Tried. | Convicted. | Percentage. | Lost. | Recovered. | Percentage. | Lost. | Recovered. | Percentage. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| A (Cochin-Kanayanur) ... | 344 | 261 | 75·87 | 311 | 232 | 74·59 | 433 | 288 | 66·51 | 304 | 215 | 70·72 | 4,137 | 3,021 | 73·02 | 9,229 | 6,261 | 67·84 | |
| B (Trichur, Irinjalakuda and Cranganur ... | 310 | 238 | 76·77 | 286 | 221 | 77·27 | 478 | 293 | 61·29 | 425 | 291 | 68·47 | 6,936 | 5,009 | 72·21 | 3,330 | 2,910 | 87·38 | |
| C (Chittur and Talapilli) ... | 143 | 102 | 71·32 | 122 | 94 | 77·04 | 202 | 130 | 64·35 | 197 | 145 | 73·60 | 3,364 | 2,206 | 65·57 | 1,879 | 1,229 | 65·40 | |
| Total ... | 797 | 601 | 75·40 | 719 | 547 | 76·07 | 1,113 | 711 | 63·88 | 926 | 651 | 70·30 | 14,437 | 10,236 | 70·90 | 14,438 | 10,400 | 72·03 | |

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

| Description of offences. | Number of offences. Balance from 1085 | Number of offences. Committed during 1086 | Number of offences. Total | No. of cases disposed of in 1086 | No. of persons apprehended | No. of persons convicted | No. of persons sentenced to: Imprisonment Simple | Imprisonment Rigorous | Imprisonment and fine Simple | Imprisonment and fine Rigorous | Fine only | Whipping | Total | No. of persons acquitted or discharged | No. of persons confined being insane | No. of persons died during or before trial | Term of imprisonment: Under one month | From 1 to 2 months | From 2 to 3 months | From 3 to 6 months | From 6 to 12 months | From 1 to 2 years | From 2 to 3 years | From 3 to 5 years | Above 5 years | Transportation | Capital punishment | Awaiting trial: Persons | Awaiting trial: Cases | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 1. Offences against public tranquility, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting, affray and abetment thereof .. .. .. | 1 | 36 | 37 | 35 | 322 | 90 | .. | 21 | .. | .. | 69 | .. | 90 | 215 | .. | .. | 13 | 2 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 2 | |
| 2. Offences by or relating to public servants .. .. | 1 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 22 | 20 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 20 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 3. Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against public justice .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 50 | 53 | 51 | 68 | 28 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 28 | 38 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | |
| 4. Offences relating to coins, &c. .. .. .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 5. Offences relating to weights and measures .. .. | .. | 58 | 58 | 58 | 63 | 46 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 45 | .. | 46 | 17 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, and other public nuisances .. .. .. | .. | 137 | 137 | 136 | 144 | 136 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 133 | .. | 136 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | |
| 7. Murder and abetment .. .. .. .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | *1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | * For life. |
| 8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 9. Causing death by rash or negligent acts .. .. .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 10. Attempt at suicide and abetment .. .. .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 11. Hurt .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 975 | 980 | 963 | 1,876 | 154 | 3 | 40 | .. | .. | 111 | .. | 154 | 1,671 | .. | .. | 17 | 12 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 17 | |
| 12. Grievous hurt .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | 22 | 29 | 24 | 145 | 19 | .. | 12 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 96 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 13 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 5 | |
| 13. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement .. .. | 2 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 77 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | ... | 15 | .. | 15 | 61 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| 14. Assault and use of criminal force .. .. .. | 2 | 65 | 67 | 63 | 156 | 33 | 2 | 6 | .. | 1 | 24 | .. | 33 | 106 | .. | .. | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 4 | |
| 15. Kidnapping .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | 15 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 16. Rape and attempt at rape .. .. .. .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 17. Other offences affecting the human body .. .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

Chapter V.
F.—Criminal.

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.— *(Continued).*

| Description of offences. | Number of offences: Balance from 1085 | Number of offences: Committed during 1086 | Number of offences: Total | No. of cases disposed of in 1086 | No. of persons apprehended | No. of persons convicted | No. of persons sentenced to: Imprisonment: Simple | Imprisonment: Rigorous | Imprisonment and fine: Simple | Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous | Fine only | Whipping | Total | No. of persons acquitted or discharged | No. of persons confined being insane | No. of persons died during or before trial | Term of imprisonment: Under one month | From 1 to 2 months | From 2 to 3 months | From 3 to 6 months | From 6 to 12 months | From 1 to 2 years | From 2 to 3 years | From 3 to 5 years | Above 5 years | Transportation | Capital punishment | Awaiting trial: Persons | Awaiting trial: Cases | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 18. Theft .. .. .. .. .. | 14 | 478 | 492 | 483 | 986 | 406 | 10 | 240 | .. | 21 | 62 | 73 | 406 | 522 | .. | .. | 26 | 101 | 97 | 42 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 43 | 9 | |
| 19. Extortion .. .. ... .. .. | .. | 10 | 10 | 9 | 23 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | |
| 20. Robbery .. .. .. .. ... | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 19 | 6 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 6 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | |
| 21. Dacoity .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 64 | 7 | .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | 39 | .. | ... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 2 | |
| 22. Criminal misappropriation.. .. .. .. | 2 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 20 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 23. Criminal breach of trust .. .. .. .. | 1 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 57 | 10 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 10 | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | |
| 24. Criminal breach of trust by public servant .. ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 25. Receiving or dealing in stolen property .. .. .. | .. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 31 | 17 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 14 | 1 | 17 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 26. Cheating .. .. .. .. ... | .. | 19 | 19 | 18 | 44 | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| 27. Mischief by fire .. ... .. .. | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | |
| 28. Other mischief.. .. .. .. .. | .. | 116 | 116 | 112 | 247 | 29 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 29 | 208 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 3 | |
| 29. Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property .. .. .. .. .. | 8 | 110 | 118 | 110 | 277 | 40 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | 25 | 1 | 40 | 220 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 3 | |
| 30. House-breaking and theft.. .. .. ... | 2 | 26 | 28 | 26 | 38 | 28 | .. | 25 | ... | 1 | 2 | .. | 28 | 7 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | |
| 31. Forgery .. .. .. ... .. | 1 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 33 | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | |
| 32. Criminal breach of contract .. .. ... | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 33. Defamation .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 2 | 30 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | |
| 34. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance .. .. | .. | 48 | 48 | 47 | 115 | 10 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 10 | 99 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| 35. Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling, &c... | 3 | 1,469 | 1,472 | 1,471 | 1,680 | 1,475 | 27 | 72 | .. | 1 | 1,375 | .. | 1,475 | 195 | .. | .. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| 36. Other offences not included in the above .. .. | ... | 27 | 27 | 26 | 72 | 16 | 2 | 11 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 16 | 66 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 5 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | |
| Total .. | 51 | 3,798 | 3,849 | 3,784 | 6,664 | 2,611 | 58 | 479 | 2 | 32 | 1,063 | 77 | 2,011 | 3,793 | .. | .. | 105 | 140 | 147 | 83 | 20 | 8 | 3 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 231 | 65 | |

Chapter V.

F.—Criminal.

(x) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

| Name of Court. | Number of offences reported | | Number of persons dealt with | | | | | | | | Persons disposed of | | | | | Persons remaining at the end of the year | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Remaining at the end of last year | Brought to trial | | | | | Total | | | | | | | | |
| | 1085 | 1086 | | Arrested by police | Upon warrant | On summons | Voluntary | Arrested in presence of Magistrates | 1085 | 1086 | Discharged without trial | Acquitted | Convicted | Committed or referred | Died, escaped or transferred | | |
| The District Magistrate's Court ... ... | 49 | 58 | 51 | 44 | 26 | 167 | 14 | 3 | 219 | 254 | 118 | 22 | 71 | ... | ... | 43 | |
| Kanayanur Magistrate's Court | 710 | 551 | 17 | 101 | 110 | 778 | 11 | ... | 1097 | 1000 | 140 | 406 | 412 | 29 | ... | 18 | |
| Cochin do do ... | 828 | 914 | 33 | 198 | 275 | 971 | 42 | ... | 1134 | 1486 | 468 | 398 | 518 | 7 | ... | 95 | |
| Cranganur do do ... | 209 | 234 | 35 | 55 | 22 | 346 | 13 | ... | 611 | 436 | 101 | 178 | 127 | 10 | ... | 20 | |
| Mukundapuram do do ... | 434 | 433 | 3 | 227 | 63 | 429 | ... | ... | 758 | 719 | 268 | 181 | 262 | 7 | .. | 1 | |
| Trichur do do ... | 588 | 674 | 28 | 364 | 51 | 781 | 30 | ... | 1023 | 1226 | 417 | 311 | 446 | 17 | ... | 35 | |
| Talapilli do do ... | 505 | 512 | 25 | 350 | 33 | 429 | 3 | . | 839 | 815 | 91 | 212 | 475 | 18 | ... | 19 | |
| Chittur do do ... | 340 | 422 | 4 | 163 | 79 | 453 | 2 | 31 | 500 | 728 | 116 | 320 | 288 | 1 | ... | 8 | |
| Total ... | 3723 | 3798 | 196 | 1502 | 659 | 4354 | 115 | 34 | 6181 | 6664 | 1719 | 2028 | 2594 | 89 | ... | 234 | |

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

F.—Criminal.

| Tribunals | Number of appeals for disposal | Number of persons and cases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Appeals rejected | | Sentences | | | | | | Proceedings quashed | | Referred | | Further enquiry, etc., ordered | | Pending | | |
| | | | | Confirmed | | Modified | | Reversed | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | |
| Chief Court ... | 12* | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Anjikaimal Sessions Court | 16 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 6 | ... | ... | 13 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 2 | |
| Trichur do do ... | 11 | ... | ... | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | 11 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| District Magistrate's Court | 328† | 70 | 61 | 256 | 137 | 85 | 42 | 124 | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 5 | 21 | 10 | |
| Total ... | 362 | 72 | 63 | 295 | 155 | 91 | 44 | 151 | 83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 5 | 43 | 12 | |

* Includes one appeal pending from last year.

† Includes one appeal pending from last year.

## (xii) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails in the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

*G.—Jails.*

| Stations | Number of prisons | Number of persons: Remaining from last year | Number of persons: Admitted during the year | Number of persons: Total: Past year | Number of persons: Total: Present year | Daily average: Past year | Daily average: Present year | Number of persons, remaining at the end of the year | Total cost of Jails and prisoners: Rs. | A. | P. | Average period of accused under trial | Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ernakulam Central Jail ... | 1 | 136 | 609 | 701 | 745 | 133·58 | 122·65 | 177 | 17,509 | 15 | ... | 3·16 | |
| Mattancheri Sub-jail ... | 1 | ... | 140 | 157 | 140 | 3·89 | 2·61 | 2 | 247 | 6 | 3 | 5·87 | |
| Cranganur ,, ... | 1 | 1 | 60 | 68 | 61 | 10·6 | 11·8 | ... | 203 | 11 | 9 | 8 | |
| Mukundapuram ,, ... | 1 | ... | 106 | 146 | 106 | ... | ·29 | 1 | 242 | 13 | 10 | 7·7 | |
| Trichur ,, ... | 1 | 7 | 163 | 211 | 170 | 7·5 | 3·6 | 6 | 401 | 13 | 8 | 9·3 | |
| Talapilli ,, ... | 1 | 11 | 148 | 219 | 159 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 423 | 3 | 10 | 3·5 | |
| Chittur ,, ... | 1 | 2 | 131 | 83 | 133 | ·06 | 3·6 | ... | 356 | 14 | 8 | 6 | |

*N. B.*—Under Sub-Jail expenditure should be added Rs. 15—12—6, being the cost of dieting the prisoners under the Police Custody spent by the Sub-Magistrate of Kanayanur.

## (xiii) Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

| Tribunals | Opening balance | | Filed during the year, received by transfer or remand | | Total | | Disposed of during | | Closing balance | | Suits filed during the present year | | | | | | | | | | | | Suits disposed of during the present year | | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Value Rs. | A. | P. | Suits relating to landed property | Suits for money transaction | Suits for other rights | No. of suits under Rs. 100 | No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500 | No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000 | No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000 | No. of suits above Rs. 5,000 | Exparte | Admitted and compromised | Struck off the file | Otherwise disposed of | Value Rs. | A. | P. | Average duration Ys. | Ms. | Ds. | |
| Anjikaimal District Court ... | 149 | 102 | 173 | 180 | 322 | 282 | 220 | 183 | 102 | 99 | 5,61,748 | 6 | 1 | 36 | 98 | 46 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 133 | 18 | 42 | 6 | 1 | 124 | 5,46,463 | 1 | 11 | ... | 7 | 1 | |
| Trichur District Court ... | 69 | 106 | 169 | 104 | 238 | 210 | 132 | 143 | 106 | 67 | 7,67,234 | 9 | 6 | 36 | 60 | 8 | ... | 3 | 4 | 77 | 20 | 26 | 17 | ... | 100 | 5,38,560 | 15 | 10 | ... | 8 | 25 | |
| Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ... | 168 | 179 | 1545 | 1529 | 1713 | 1708 | 1534 | 1578 | 179 | 130 | 1,79,501 | 3 | 7 | 326 | 1183 | 20 | 1014 | 327 | 188 | ... | ... | 911 | 134 | 5 | 528 | 1,60,583 | 2 | 2 | ... | 3 | 14 | |
| Cochin do do ... | 94 | 117 | 1589 | 1571 | 1677 | 1688 | 1560 | 1578 | 117 | 110 | 1,91,659 | 6 | 9 | 102 | 1447 | 22 | 992 | 487 | 92 | ... | ... | 927 | 70 | 49 | 532 | 1,98,293 | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | 22 | |
| Irinjalakuda do do ... | 24 | 35 | 1418 | 1615 | 1442 | 1650 | 1407 | 1558 | 35 | 92 | 1,83,911 | 15 | 9 | 276 | 1305 | 34 | 1305 | 271 | 39 | ... | ... | 1025 | 167 | 60 | 306 | 94,951 | 13 | 1 | ... | 21 | 28 | |
| Trichur do do ... | 77 | 78 | 1814 | 1835 | 1891 | 1913 | 1813 | 1838 | 78 | 75 | 1,85,267 | 9 | 9 | 199 | 1611 | 5 | 1438 | 350 | 47 | ... | ... | 1181 | 150 | 23 | 478 | 1,72,150 | 3 | 8 | ... | 2 | 12 | |
| Wadakkancheri do do ... | 27 | 39 | 1113 | 1216 | 1140 | 1255 | 1101 | 1192 | 39 | 63 | 1,07,005 | 1 | 10 | 205 | 989 | 22 | 918 | 273 | 25 | ... | ... | 689 | 105 | 7 | 391 | 1,06,060 | 14 | 3 | ... | 2 | 18 | |
| Chittur do do ... | 36 | 34 | 948 | 957 | 984 | 991 | 950 | 960 | 34 | 31 | 1,15,165 | 3 | 9 | 30 | 884 | 43 | 627 | 285 | 45 | ... | ... | 445 | 60 | 97 | 358 | 1,21,376 | 3 | 10 | ... | 1 | 25 | |
| Total | 644 | 690 | 8763 | 9007 | 9407 | 9697 | 8717 | 9030 | 690 | 667 | 22,41,493 | 9 | 0 | 1200 | 7607 | 200 | 6303 | 2008 | 448 | 210 | 38 | 5246 | 715 | 242 | 2827 | 19,38,439 | 10 | 0 | | | | |

## (xiv) Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

| Tribunals | Opening balance | | Value of opening balance for the present year | Applications brought to the Register | | | Total | | | Disposed of | | | Closing balance | | | Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Below six months | Below twelve months | Above twelve months |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4<br>Rs. A. P. | 5 | 6 | 7<br>Rs. A. P. | 8 | 9 | 10<br>Rs. A. P. | 11 | 12 | 13<br>Rs. A. P. | 14 | 15 | 16<br>Rs. A. P. | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Anjikaimal District Court.. | 94 | 69 | 3,77,006 15 2 | 355 | 432 | 8,71,038 14 9 | 449 | 501 | 12,48,045 13 11 | 380 | 464 | 11,79,857 10 11 | 69 | 37 | 68,188 3 0 | 36 | 1 | ... |
| Trichur do do ... | 16 | 11 | 25,858 3 3 | 188 | 226 | 3,98,185 8 2 | 204 | 237 | 4,24,043 11 5 | 193 | 216 | 3,96,586 14 0 | 11 | 21 | 27,456 12 11 | 21 | ... | ... |
| Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ... | 128 | 143 | 24,314 2 2 | 1,582 | 1,896 | 2,50,835 12 0 | 1,710 | 2,039 | 2,75,149 14 8 | 1,567 | 1,868 | 2,39,933 10 5 | 143 | 165 | 35,216 4 3 | 165 | ... | ... |
| Cochin do do ... | 78 | 84 | 41,655 14 11 | 1,787 | 1,702 | 3,03,375 4 3 | 1,865 | 1,786 | 3,45,031 3 2 | 1,781 | 1,708 | 3,21,761 7 8 | 84 | 78 | 23,269 11 6 | 77 | 1 | ... |
| Irinjalakuda do do ... | 84 | 101 | 23,635 1 11 | 1,643 | 1,760 | 2,01,681 9 11 | 1,727 | 1,861 | 2,25,316 11 10 | 1,626 | 1,797 | 2,09,316 2 5 | 101 | 64 | 16,000 9 5 | 62 | 1 | 1 |
| Trichur do do ... | 87 | 98 | 16,223 9 10 | 1,695 | 1,880 | 2,44,853 6 4 | 1,782 | 1,978 | 2,61,077 0 2 | 1,684 | 1,894 | 2,50,023 4 1 | 98 | 84 | 11,053 12 1 | 84 | ... | ... |
| Wadakkancheri do ... | 83 | 83 | 15,243 10 6 | 1,304 | 1,382 | 1,68,131 8 6 | 1,387 | 1,465 | 1,83,375 3 0 | 1,304 | 1,365 | 1,61,104 4 0 | 83 | 100 | 19,270 15 0 | 96 | 4 | ... |
| Chittur do do ... | 50 | 36 | 7,676 5 8 | 876 | 843 | 1,40,963 7 4 | 926 | 879 | 1,48,639 13 0 | 890 | 851 | 1,44,836 2 9 | 36 | 28 | 3,803 10 3 | 28 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 620 | 625 | 5,31,613 15 5 | 9,430 | 10,115 | 25,79,065 7 9 | 10,050 | 10,740 | 31,10,679 7 2 | 9,425 | 10,163 | 29,06,419 8 9 | 625 | 577 | 2,04,259 14 5 | 569 | 7 | 1 |

## (xv) Civil Works—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

| TRIBUNALS | Opening balance | | Filed during | | Total for disposal | | Disposed of during | | Closing balance | | Value of appeals filed during | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | | | Present year | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Chief Court — Regular appeals ... | 81 | 153 | 195 | *145 | 276 | 298 | 123 | 188 | 153 | 110 | 2,95,936 | 7 | 1 | *3,32,578 | 3 | 3 |
| Chief Court — Second do ... | 43 | 84 | 166 | †178 | 209 | 262 | 125 | 159 | 84 | 103 | 46,039 | 6 | 6 | †57,265 | 10 | 7 |
| Anjikaimal District Court ... | 90 | 79 | 287 | 295 | 377 | 374 | 298 | 302 | 79 | 72 | 68,519 | 2 | 5 | 60,068 | 10 | 0 |
| Trichur do do ... | 81 | 95 | 326 | 304 | 407 | 399 | 312 | 307 | 95 | 92 | 60,107 | 7 | 5 | 52,647 | 0 | 7 |
| Total ... | 295 | 411 | 974 | 922 | 1269 | 1333 | 858 | 956 | 411 | 377 | 4,70,601 | 7 | 5 | 5,02,559 | 8 | 5 |

| TRIBUNALS | How disposed of: Decisions confirmed | | Decisions reversed | | Decisions amended | | Cases remanded for trial | | Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of | | Average duration | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | | | Present year | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Ys. | Ms. | Ds. | Ys. | Ms. | Ds. |
| Chief Court — Regular appeals ... | 51 | 116 | 8 | 6 | 45 | 40 | 11 | 15 | 8 | 11 | ... | 8 | 5 | ... | 10 | 22 |
| Chief Court — Second do ... | 53 | 98 | 21 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 15 | 12 | 19 | 13 | ... | 5 | 21 | ... | 6 | 25 |
| Anjikaimal District Court ... | 166 | 187 | 43 | 35 | 46 | 47 | 34 | 30 | 9 | 3 | ... | 3 | 10 | ... | 3 | 11 |
| Trichur do do ... | 158 | 193 | 71 | 55 | 49 | 40 | 20 | 15 | 14 | 4 | ... | 3 | 12 | ... | 4 | 12 |
| Total ... | 428 | 594 | 143 | 112 | 157 | 147 | 80 | 72 | 50 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Includes those admitted on Review and received by transfer.
† Excludes those do. do.

(xvi) Statement showing registration of documents in the several Registry offices of the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

| Name of Registry Offices | Documents presented for registration | | Nature of documents presented: Mortgages | | Sale-deeds | | Wills | | Money-bonds | | Miscellaneous | | Documents registered | | Value of documents registered | | | | | | Documents of which registration was refused | | Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1085 | 1086 | 1085 | 1086 | 1085 | 1086 | 1085 | 1086 | 1085 | 1086 | 1085 | 1086 | 1085 | 1086 | 1085 | | | 1086 | | | 1085 | 1086 | 1085 | 1086 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | | 17 | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | | | | | |
| Cochin .. | 2,630 | 2,557 | 766 | 838 | 589 | 573 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 7 | 1,256 | 1,136 | 2,618 | 2,538 | 18,47,253 | 12 | 11 | 16,24,763 | 15 | .. | 12 | 19 | .. | 3 | |
| Ernakulam .. | 3,035 | 3,000 | 745 | 865 | 545 | 528 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 1,736 | 1,595 | 3,013 | 2,982 | 12,27,440 | 12 | 7 | 13,46,459 | 7 | 2 | 22 | 18 | .. | .. | |
| Kanayanur .. | 2,571 | 2,367 | 1,118 | 938 | 467 | 458 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 972 | 959 | 2,564 | 2,356 | 7,82,996 | 11 | 0½ | 7,97,888 | 1 | 8¼ | 8 | 16 | .. | 1 | |
| Kuzhupilli .. | 2,110 | 2,412 | 487 | 714 | 409 | 463 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1,205 | 1,206 | 2,101 | 2,398 | 10,37,115 | 8 | 6½ | 12,27,806 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 14 | .. | .. | |
| Vellarapilli .. | 654 | 861 | 238 | 320 | 122 | 164 | 2 | 2 | .. | 4 | 292 | 371 | 653 | 857 | 90,116 | 1 | 11½ | 1,43,084 | 12 | 8½ | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | |
| Kodungallur .. | 2,311 | 3,321 | 1,196 | 1,373 | 785 | 676 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1,322 | 1,260 | 3,300 | 3,315 | 13,88,401 | 14 | 7½ | 14,80,509 | 15 | 5½ | 10 | 14 | 1 | .. | |
| Irinjalakuda .. | 4,218 | 4,457 | 1,439 | 1,670 | 882 | 926 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1,879 | 1,848 | 4,215 | 4,448 | 10,53,303 | 5 | 3 | 10,39,394 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | .. | 1 | |
| Chalakudi .. | 3,455 | 3,766 | 1,247 | 1,289 | 1,106 | 1,127 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1,097 | 1,341 | 3,453 | 3,763 | 7,13,974 | 3 | 2 | 7,73,947 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | |
| Nellayi .. | 2,337 | 2,342 | 739 | 721 | 641 | 696 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 953 | 915 | 2,335 | 2,336 | 7,54,692 | 6 | 2½ | 24,99,052 | 8 | 11¼ | 2 | 7 | .. | .. | |
| Trichur .. | 3,929 | 4,432 | 1,098 | 1,292 | 1,263 | 1,320 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1,534 | 1,808 | 3,926 | 4,421 | 13,91,972 | 10 | 3 | 17,51,958 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 11 | .. | .. | |
| Enamavu .. | 3,028 | 3,512 | 1,122 | 1,008 | 691 | 723 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1,208 | 1,778 | 3,023 | 3,501 | 8,82,740 | 14 | 2 | 10,65,974 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 11 | .. | .. | |
| Mundur .. | 2,291 | 2,812 | 668 | 749 | 593 | 594 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 1,023 | 1,452 | 2,289 | 2,811 | 5,49,093 | 0 | 9 | 5,60,274 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| Kunnamkulam .. | 4,013 | 4,407 | 1,488 | 1,728 | 801 | 820 | 10 | 11 | 82 | 99 | 1,632 | 1,749 | 4,007 | 4,397 | 10,61,045 | 14 | 10 | 11,99,384 | 14 | .. | 6 | 15 | .. | .. | |
| Wadakkancheri .. | 1,904 | 1,871 | 642 | 502 | 556 | 581 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 688 | 775 | 1,889 | 1,859 | 5,03,306 | 2 | 1 | 5,56,272 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 3 | .. | |
| Chelakara .. | 1,502 | 1,585 | 375 | 398 | 416 | 516 | 11 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 697 | 649 | 1,500 | 1,580 | 10,29,568 | 2 | 11 | 9,06,795 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | |
| Chittur .. | 1,645 | 1,764 | 403 | 548 | 432 | 491 | 6 | 9 | 65 | 61 | 739 | 655 | 1,643 | 1,761 | 19,63,411 | 7 | 11 | 19,71,021 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | |
| Nemmara .. | 601 | 618 | 138 | 146 | 181 | 205 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 269 | 250 | 601 | 616 | 4,17,061 | 8 | 1 | 6,10,953 | 8 | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| Total .. | 43,234 | 46,084 | 13,904 | 15,094 | 10,499 | 10,881 | 89 | 116 | 240 | 246 | 18,502 | 19,747 | 43,130 | 45,939 | 1,66,48,496 | 9 | 3½ | 1,95,60,602 | 9 | 4 | 102 | 165 | 5* | 7 | |

## (xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1085 & 1086 M. E.

| Description | 1085 | | | | | | | 1086 | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of deeds | Value of property | | | Fees realised | | | Number of deeds | Value of property | | | Fees realised | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 4 | | | 5 | 6 | | | 7 | | | 8 |
| | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | |
| Mortgage deeds ... ... ... | 13,874 | 53,58,576 | 11 | 9½ | 21,931 | 11 | ... | 15,056 | 68,43,889 | 8 | 3½ | 25,059 | ... | ... | |
| Sale-deeds ... ... ... | 10,468 | 45,46,564 | 1 | 6 | 15,952 | 6 | ... | 10,839 | 64,93,874 | 14 | 1½ | 17,233 | ... | ... | |
| Wills .. ... ... | 89 | 94,305 | 7 | 10 | 365 | ... | ... | 116 | 72,674 | 10 | 2 | 468 | ... | ... | |
| Money bonds ... ... ... | 238 | 78,176 | 14 | 4½ | 326 | ... | ... | 245 | 70,901 | 4 | 9 | 308 | 8 | ... | |
| Miscellaneous documents... ... | 18,461 | 65,65,873 | 5 | 9½ | 25,216 | 3 | ... | 19,683 | 60,79,262 | 4 | ... | 26,604 | 11 | ... | |
| Total ... | 43,130 | 1,66,43,496 | 9 | 3½ | 61,143 | 4 | ... | 45,939 | 1,95,60,602 | 9 | 4 | * 66,763 | ... | ... | * The correct total comes to Rs. 69,673-3-0, but out of this, Rs. 2,910-3-0 relates to Cranganur funds, and hence the balance of Rs. 66,763 only is shown. |
| Fees for copies of registered documents | | | | | 2,496 | 2 | ... | | | | | 2,907 | 7 | ... | |
| Search fees ... ... ... | | | | | 2,485 | 9 | ... | | | | | 2,443 | 8 | ... | |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... | | | | | 4,397 | 6 | 5 | | | | | 4,835 | ... | 10 | |
| Total ... | | | | | 9,379 | 1 | 5 | | | | | 10,185 | 15 | 10 | |
| Grand total ... | 43,130 | 1,66,43,496 | 9 | 3½ | 70,522 | 5 | 5 | 45,939 | 1,95,60,602 | 9 | 4 | 76,948 | 15 | 10 | |
| Deduct expenditure ... ... | | | | | 31,449 | 11 | 3 | | | | | 33,356 | ... | 7 | |
| Net savings ... ... ... | | | | | 39,072 | 10 | 2 | | | | | 43,592 | 15 | 3 | |

Chapter V.

(xviii) Statement showing the Vital Statistics of the Cochin State for the year 1086 M. E.

*J.—Vital statistics.*

| Name of Taluk and Town | * Population | Births: Past year | Births: Present year | Births: Increase | Births: Decrease | Deaths: Past year | Deaths: Present year | Deaths: Increase | Deaths: Decrease | Ratio per 1000 of population: Births: Past year | Ratio per 1000 of population: Births: Present year | Ratio per 1000 of population: Deaths: Past year | Ratio per 1000 of population: Deaths: Present year | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cochin-Kanayanur | | | 3,588 | | | | 2,510 | | | | | | | * According to the Census of 1911. |
| Ernakulam Town | 2,64,828 | 4,464 | 623 | 374 | .. | 3,650 | 459 | .. | 252 | 18·08 | 18·26 | 15·56 | 12·86 | |
| Mattancheri Do | | | 627 | | | | 438 | | | | | | | |
| Mukundapuram .. | 1,93,980 | 3,260 | 3,391 | 131 | .. | 2,091 | 2,254 | 163 | .. | 20·14 | 17·48 | 12·92 | 11·62 | |
| Trichur | 1,65,976 | 2,524 | 2,061 | 200 | .. | 1,531 | 1,531 | 402 | .. | 17·39 | 16·41 | 10·55 | 11·61 | |
| Trichur Town | | | 663 | | | | 402 | | | | | | | |
| Talapilli .. | 1,65,114 | 3,454 | 3,448 | .. | 6 | 2,214 | 2,598 | 384 | .. | 22·82 | 20·88 | 14·63 | 15·73 | |
| Chittur .. | 91,289 | 1,475 | 1,601 | 126 | .. | 1,034 | 1,259 | 225 | .. | 16·47 | 17·49 | 11·54 | 13·70 | |
| Cranganore .. | 33,193 | 607 | 600 | .. | 7 | 417 | 425 | 8 | .. | 20·83 | 18·76 | 14·31 | 12·80 | |
| Total .. | 9,18,110 | 15,784 | 16,602 | 831 | 13 | 10,946 | 11,876 | 1,182 | 252 | 19·43 | 18·08 | 13·48 | 12·93 | |

(xix) Statement showing Medical Relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical Institutions during the year 1086 M. E.

*K.— Medical Relief.*

| Hospitals and Dispensaries | No. of patients treated: Out-door | No. of patients treated: In-door | Results of in-door patients: Discharged | Results of in-door patients: Absented | Results of in-door patients: Died | Results of in-door patients: Remaining under treatment | Expenditure: Rs. | A. | P. | Daily average | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Hospital, Ernakulam .. | 36,690 | 1,234 | 1,122 | .. | 57 | 55 | * 41,505 | 1 | 4 | 243·68 | |
| Central Jail do. do. .. | 611 | 41 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 1 | † .. | .. | .. | 13·65 | |
| Tripunithura Hospital .. | 13,024 | 135 | 113 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 3,265 | 6 | 6 | 107·73 | |
| Andikadavu Dispensary .. | 12,856 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,211 | .. | 1 | 76·79 | |
| Mattancheri Hospital .. | 18,318 | 1,238 | 1,162 | .. | 28 | 48 | 6,814 | 2 | 7 | 159·50 | |
| Do. Male Dispensary .. | 11,907 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 998 | 2 | .. | 81·85 | |
| Narakal Dispensary .. | 17,028 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,510 | 14 | 4 | 167·88 | |
| Cranganur do. .. | 14,842 | 156 | 138 | .. | 6 | 12 | ‡ .. | .. | .. | 102·46 | |
| Chalakudi Hospital .. | 19,417 | 431 | 418 | .. | 13 | .. | 2,415 | 2 | 1 | 96·56 | |
| Forest Tramway Dispensary .. | 5,202 | 161 | 157 | .. | 3 | 1 | § .. | .. | .. | 16.05 | |
| Irinjalakuda Hospital .. | 13,248 | 389 | 342 | 14 | 22 | 11 | 1,802 | 14 | 6 | 91·19 | |
| Palapilli Dispensary .. | 8,634 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 784 | 7 | 1 | 24·37 | |
| Trichur Hospital .. | 30,974 | 863 | 759 | .. | 66 | 38 | 9,653 | 14 | 7 | 177·87 | |
| Kunnamkulam do. .. | 8,091 | 298 | 277 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 2,300 | 3 | 5 | 78·10 | |
| Wadakkancheri Dispensary .. | 9,114 | 86 | 83 | .. | 3 | .. | 1,643 | 5 | 9 | 50·65 | |
| Pazhayanur do. .. | 12,051 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,382 | 15 | 2 | 56·12 | |
| Chittur Hospital .. | 13,702 | 163 | 139 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 1,908 | 5 | 1 | 67·69 | |
| Nemmara do. .. | 11,778 | 116 | 110 | .. | 3 | 3 | 1,058 | 6 | 5 | 66·87 | |
| Nelliampathy Dispensary .. | 3,158 | 13 | 12 | .. | 1 | .. | 1,663 | 14 | 2 | 15·52 | |
| Total .. | 2,60,649 | 5,324 | 4,869 | 32 | 238 | 185 | 80,818 | 3 | 1 | 1,088·46 | |

Remarks:

* As invoice for drugs has not been received, cost of same cannot be distributed.

† Expenditure met from the Jail Department.

‡ Rs. 1,917-10-2 met from the Cranganur funds.

§ Rs. 2,135-2-0 met from the Forest Tramway Department.

Chapter V.

L.—Public Works.

## (xx) Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1086 M. E.

| Serial No. | Description of work | State funds | | | Contribution | | | Total | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Original | Repairs | Total | Original | Repairs | Total | | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1 | Communications ... ... | 32,039 | 1,32,356 | 1,64,395 | 2,753 | 393 | 3,146 | 1,67,541 | |
| 2 | Buildings ... ... | 91,901 | 28,057 | 1,19,958 | 29,645 | 15,081 | 44,726 | 1,64,684 | |
| 3 | Irrigation ... ... | 11,916 | 31,572 | 43,488 | ... | ... | ... | 43,488 | |
| 4 | Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... ... | 21,192 | 5,552 | 26,744 | 2,925 | 2,953 | 5,878 | 32,622 | |
| 5 | Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock ... ... | 5,698 | ... | 5,698 | ... | ... | ... | 5,698 | |
| 6 | Miscellaneous ... ... | ... | 565 | 565 | ... | .. | ... | 565 | |
| 7 | Petty construction and repairs ... | ... | 46,178 | 46,178 | ... | 1,519 | 1,519 | 47,697 | |
| 8 | Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of contribution works ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,105 | 7,105 | |
| | Total ... | 1,62,746 | 2,44,280 | 4,07,026 | 35,323 | 19,946 | 62,374 | 4,69,400 | |
| 9 | Establishment ... | ... | ... | 65,152 | ... | ... | ... | 65,152 | |
| | Grand total ... | 1,62,746 | 2,44,980 | 4,72,178 | 35,328 | 19,946 | 62,374 | 5,34,552 | |

## (xxi) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1086 M. E.

M.—Education.

| Agency | 1085 | | | | 1086 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of schools | No. of pupils. | | | No. of schools | No. of pupils | | |
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Government ... ... | 93 | 10,590 | 5,441 | 16,031 | 102 | 11,632 | 5,633 | 17,265 |
| Church Mission Society or Protestant Missionaries ... ... | 23 | 1,486 | 547 | 2,033 | 23 | 1,225 | 572 | 1,797 |
| Roman Catholic do ... | 9 | 1,109 | 280 | 1,389 | 10 | 1,404 | 266 | 1,670 |
| Native Priests ... ... | 73 | 4,703 | 2,208 | 6,911 | 59 | 3,915 | 1,745 | 5,660 |
| Native Gentlemen ... ... | 127 | 8,929 | 2,731 | 11,660 | 111 | 7,270 | 1,737 | 9,007 |
| Masters themselves ... ... | 18 | 1,054 | 390 | 1,444 | 13 | 540 | 178 | 718 |
| Total ... | 343 | 27,871 | 11,597 | 39,468 | 318 | 25,986 | 10,131 | 36,117 |
| Unaided schools ... ... | 704 | 11,271 | 4,102 | 15,373 | 697 | 10,238 | 5,008 | 15,246 |
| Grand total ... | 1,047 | 39,142 | 15,699 | 54,841 | 1,015 | 36,224 | 15,139 | 51,363 |

## (xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1086 M. E.

M.—Education.

| Taluk | Population of school-going age | | Pupils | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Cochin-Kanayanur ... ... | 18,153 | 17,110 | 12,052 | 4,777 | 66·4 | 27·9 |
| Cranganur ... ... ... | 2,206 | 2,164 | 1,745 | 528 | 79·1 | 24·4 |
| Mukundapuram ... ... | 12,050 | 12,225 | 6,100 | 2,664 | 50·6 | 21·7 |
| Trichur ... ... ... | 10,747 | 11,019 | 8,056 | 3,885 | 75·0 | 35·2 |
| Talapilli ... ... ... | 11,083 | 11,614 | 5,114 | 2,281 | 46·1 | 19·6 |
| Chittur ... ... ... | 6,541 | 6,891 | 3,157 | 1,004 | 48·2 | 14·5 |
| Total ... | 60,780 | 61,023 | 36,224 | 15,139 | 59·6 | 24·8 |

Chapter V.

(xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1086 M. E.

M.—Education.

| Class | Population | | Population of school-going age | | Pupils | | Percentage of pupils to population. | | Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Hindus ... | 2,74,547 | 2,79,708 | 41,182 | 41,956 | 20,981 | 6,916 | 7·6 | 2·4 | 50·8 | 16·4 |
| Christians .. | 1,00,404 | 97,835 | 15,061 | 14,675 | 13,148 | 7,583 | 13·0 | 7·7 | 87·1 | 51·5 |
| Mahomedans ... | 27,726 | 26,766 | 4,159 | 4,015 | 2,011 | 577 | 7·2 | 2·1 | 48·3 | 14·3 |
| Jews ... | 548 | 589 | 82 | 88 | 81 | 63 | 14·7 | 10·7 | 98·7 | 71·6 |
| Jains ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Animists ... | 1,971 | 1,926 | 296 | 289 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 4,05,200 | 4,06,825 | 60,780 | 61,023 | 36,224 | 15,139 | 8·9 | 3·7 | 59·6 | 24·8 |

(xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of special schools during the year 1086 M. E.

M.—Education.

| Schools | No. of schools | Strength | Whether Sirkar, Aided or Unaided |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sirkar Training school, Trichur ... | 1 | 230 | Sirkar |
| Industrial schools (including the Industrial section of the Victoria Jubilee Literary and Industrial School for girls) ... | 9 | 438 | 2 Sirkar, 6 Aided and 1 Unaided |
| Sanskrit schools ... | 35 | 810 | 1 Aided and 34 Unaided |
| Koran schools ... | 81 | 1,397 | Unaided |
| Music schools ... | 13 | 157 | Do. |
| Bible schools ... | 8 | 247 | Do. |
| Tamil schools ... | 11 | 243 | Do. |
| Medical schools ... | 3 | 20 | Do. |
| Vedic schools ... | 9 | 386 | 2 Aided & 7 Unaided |
| Schools teaching Astrology ... | 2 | 10 | Unaided |
| Hebrew schools ... | 3 | 72 | Do. |
| Total ... | 175 | 4,010 | 3 Sirkar, 9 Aided and 163 Unaided |

(xxv) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial schools during the year 1086 M. E.

M.—Education.

| Name of Industry | Boys | Girls | Total | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Needle work ... ... ... ... | ... | 87 | 87 | Several of these pupils are studying more than one subject. The number of such students is shown against each of those subjects. |
| Mat-making ... ... ... ... | 30 | 13 | 43 | |
| Embroidery and Knitting ... ... ... | ... | 96 | 96 | |
| Lace-making ... ... ... ... | ... | 120 | 120 | |
| Canvas ... ... ... ... | ... | 10 | 10 | |
| Gardening ... ... ... ... | 5 | ... | 5 | |
| Umbrella making ... ... ... ... | 17 | ... | 17 | |
| Weaving ... ... ... ... | 26 | ... | 26 | |
| Slojd ... ... ... ... | 121 | ... | 121 | |
| Carpentry ... ... ... ... | 29 | ... | 29 | |
| Blacksmith's work ... ... ... ... | 21 | ... | 21 | |
| Lacquer work ... ... ... ... | 5 | ... | 5 | |
| Electro-plating ... ... ... ... | 16 | ... | 16 | |
| Rattan work ... ... ... ... | 19 | ... | 19 | |
| Bell-metal work ... ... ... ... | 13 | ... | 13 | |
| Drawing ... ... ... ... | 121 | ... | 121 | |
| Type-writing ... ... ... ... | 58 | ... | 58 | |
| Short-hand ... ... ... ... | 44 | ... | 44 | |
| Book-keeping ... ... ... ... | 52 | ... | 52 | |
| Commercial Arithmetic ... ... ... | 52 | ... | 52 | |
| ,, Geography ... ... ... | 8 | ... | 8 | |
| ,, Correspondence ... ... ... | 21 | ... | 21 | |
| Total ... ... | 658 | 326 | 984 | |

Chapter V.

## (xxvi) Statement showing particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

M.-Education.

| Description of schools | No. of schools | | No. of pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year | | Average daily attendance | | Expenditure | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1085 | 1086 | 1085 | 1086 | 1085 | 1086 | Collegiate | Upper Secondary | Lower Secondary | Primary | Special | Miscellaneous |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | R. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Sirkar schools .. | 93 | 102 | 16,031 | 17,265 | 12,918 | 14,592 | 16,377 | 37,225 | 38,997 | 89,731 | 24,656 | 7,554 |
| Aided schools ... | 250 | 216 | 23,437 | 18,852 | 19,591 | 15,450 | ... | 1,946 | 4,352 | 21,845 | 1,917 | 1,229 |
| Total ... | 343 | 318 | 39,468 | 36,117 | 32,504 | 30,042 | 16,377 | 39,171 | 43,349 | 1,11,576 | 26,573 | 8,783 |

## (xxvii) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

N.-Military.

| Arm of Service | Number of fighting officers and men: At the end of last year | Recruited this year | Casualties: Died | Invalided | Discharged, deserted, &c. | Total of men at the end of current year | Details of force at the end of the current year: Number of regiments or battalions | Number of guns | Number of men: Native commissioned officers | Non-commissioned officers | Fighting men | Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | |
| Cavalry ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | * 10 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1,596 | |
| Sappers ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | * Non-fighting men such as clerk, cobbler, black-smith, syces and barbers are not included. |
| Artillery ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | 20 | 1,068 | |
| Infantry ... | 245 | 24 | 3 | 14 | 19 | 243 | ... | ... | 5 | 16 | 222 | 21,168 | |
| Imperial service troop ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

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